

## Sri Lankan curfew relaxed

COLOMBO (AP) — People crowded shops in the capital and other major towns Sunday as the government relaxed a nationwide curfew for 10 hours. The curfew was imposed at midnight Thursday to thwart protests and attacks by Sinhalese extremists during the second anniversary of the 1967 Indo-Pakistani peace accord. The suspended curfew was back into effect at 4 p.m. (1830 GMT), Sunday. The state-run radio and television said the curfew was to be suspended at 5 a.m. Monday (2330 GMT Sunday) as military officials reported peace throughout the country. More than 150 people were shot to death by soldiers and police for violating the curfew, military officials said. Heavily armed soldiers and police in steel helmets kept watch Sunday in the capital of Colombo, where long queues quickly formed at bakeries and other food stores. Hundreds of people also flocked to railway and bus terminals early Sunday but there were no immediate indications that state transportation was operating. Private passenger buses started running early Sunday.



# Jordan Times

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## Rainstorm kills 100 in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Two days of torrential rains and strong winds in southern Bangladesh have killed more than 100 people and left about 30,000 homeless, officials said Sunday. Forecasters said they feared worse storms were to come and rescue officials and volunteers were on full alert. Officials said 30 members of a bridal party were killed when they were swept overboard from a boat in the Meghna River. Another boat capsized in the River Teesta, killing 40 villagers and 30 fishermen drowned near Cox's Bazar, a resort town in the Bay of Bengal. Officials said rescuers found three other bodies floating near Cox's Bazar and three more were electrocuted when their houses collapsed under torrential rain Saturday. Rain also swept Chittagong port city and the nearby hill tracts district Sunday, bringing life virtually to a halt. About 20,000 people have taken refuge in government buildings and schools in Lama sub-district in the hill tracts. Local officials said at least 10,000 others huddled in buildings flooded waist-deep after the Sahnika and Matamuhuri rivers burst their banks. Officials said gale-force winds battered Bangladesh's coast, flattening hundreds of houses, damaging crops and forcing thousands of families to seek safety.

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## King: Jordan will successfully tackle present difficulties

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is looking forward to the future with confidence that it would successfully tackle its problems and one of the Kingdom's first priority is to deal with the present financial and economic difficulties and stabilise the dinar, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday.

Speaking in an interview with the chief editors of the three Arabic-language newspapers — Al Ra'i, Al Dustour and Sawt Al Shaab — and broadcast on Jordan Television, the King said all organs of the Kingdom were engaged in intense efforts towards achieving the goal of economic and financial stability and surmounting the present difficulties. "Despite the external challenges and pressures, I am confident that we will be able to surmount this difficult phase through the awareness of our sons and the support of our brothers in the Arab Homeland who appreciate that Jordan is

shouldering the burden for the defence of the Arab Nation, including the Palestinian cause — the first and foremost Arab cause," the King said. The King said Israel was trying to extricate itself from the embroilment of the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories and the determination of the Palestinian people to regain their rights. "We will never give in and we will be able to stabilise the dinar despite the pressures that are being exercised upon us — pressures in which Israel has a large role," the King said. Jordan's credibility and con-



H.M. King Hussein

tacts with international financial institutions on addressing the Kingdom's present situation were encouraging, the King said. All countries and organisations contacted by Jordan are interested in extending help to the

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## Two more Palestinians killed in occupied lands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Soldiers shot to death a 17-year-old Palestinian in the occupied West Bank, and a second Palestinian youth died Sunday of a gunshot wound to the stomach suffered in a clash with troops, hospital official said.

The army and Palestinian sources gave contradictory reports on the death of Iyad Abdullah Qader, the 17-year-old killed in the West Bank village of Ras Karka. The army said the youth was shot by soldiers who opened fire on stone-throwing youths along a highway. Villagers told Arab reporters that Qader was shot in the head at a distance of four metres by soldiers who sneaked into the village on foot and opened fire without warning. His death, and that of an 18-year-old who died after being reportedly shot last month by soldiers, brought to 573 the number of Palestinians killed in clashes with Israelis in the 19-

month uprising. Police, meanwhile, arrested eight Israelis on suspicion they were fomenting rebellion as members of the "free state of Judea" movement, which calls for founding a Jewish state in the West Bank. Most of the suspects are members of the anti-Arab Kach movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane. Israeli news reports said the arrests were connected with damaging and destroying Palestinian orchards. Also Sunday, an Israeli Arab lawmaker said he was demanding a parliament debate over an incident in which soldiers opened fire after breaking up a "solidarity" visit by Israeli Jews and Arabs to the West Bank village of Nahalin. Four Palestinians were reported wounded Saturday in the shooting, which apparently was aimed at youths who threw stones at troops. Abdul Wahab Daroushe, a member of parliament from the Arab Democratic Party, said the

rally was broken up after both he and fellow-Israeli Arab legislator Mohammad Miari gave speeches urging establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Daroushe said he also was demanding dismissal of an army officer whom he saw wearing a helmet that had printed on it in Hebrew "I was born to kill children."

"I know what occupation means. This was an example of the brutality that troops practice," he told the Associated Press.

Also Sunday, attendance at West Bank schools was down after students were faced with rival demands on whether to attend classes during a general strike that shut down both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Supporters of the leadership of the Palestinian uprising called on students to stay home, while activists from the fundamentalist movement Hamas told youngsters they must attend classes.



A warehouse burning in West Beirut after shelling between forces loyal to army commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed militiamen.

## Arab peace plan for Lebanon in making

RABAT (Agencies) — Arab League peacemakers put the final touches Sunday to proposals to end the war in Lebanon, where a lull in fighting enabled hundreds of people to flee the carnage of Beirut.

The foreign ministers of Algeria and Saudi Arabia met Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali at his Rabat home amid tight security. No details of their talks, which ended early Sunday, filtered out.

It was not clear if the three ministers would meet again before reporting on the peace effort to their heads of state, who were charged by the Arab League with mediating in the Lebanese crisis. In Beirut, the guns of the rival armies fell silent and hundreds of people escaped the ruined capital after three nights of savage bombardments.

Cars and trucks carrying families who clearly had little faith in the success of the Arab peace efforts jammed the coastal highway to South Lebanon.

Security sources said about 600,000 people had left Beirut

since artillery battles broke out in March between Army commander Major-General Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen.

More than 500 people have been killed and nearly 2,000 have been wounded since then. Only about 250,000 of the capital's original 1.5 million people now remain.

The Arab League's special envoy on Lebanon, Lakhdar Brahimi, declined to comment after attending the meeting of the three ministers in Rabat.

Political sources in Beirut said they expected the Rabat meeting to give Lebanon a short respite from the blitz but doubted if it could provide a lasting solution to 14 years of civil war.

Beirut newspapers said the three foreign ministers announced after their meeting that they have approved a "new plan of action to arrest the security deterioration and embark upon resolving the political aspects of the conflict."

The plan was not spelled out pending its approval by the heads

of state of the three mediating states, newspapers said.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esat Meguid called on the warring parties to stop fighting and cooperate with the Arab League committee.

"Egypt urges all concerned parties in Lebanon to refrain from escalating the military confrontation... to enable the (Arab) committee to do its job," he told reporters.

"Egypt strongly deplors the continued and deliberate escalation of military confrontation in Beirut which is paid for by thousands of the Lebanese, Muslims and Christians."

Meanwhile Lebanon's ambassador to Iraq was quoted Sunday as confirming that Aoun had acquired surface-to-surface missiles and other sophisticated weapons from Baghdad.

"Yes, Lebanon does possess Frog-7 missiles supplied by Iraq," said Hikmat Awad, Lebanon's ambassador to Baghdad, in a statement published by the conservative Beirut newspaper Al Anwar.

## 'National pact' being drafted

AMMAN (J.T.) — A national pact is being drafted outlining the guidelines for an organisation aimed at consolidating the unity of the people of Jordan and broadening popular participation in the decision-making process.

A group of senior Jordanians are discussing the "national pact" principles and a new political group in the run-up to the Kingdom's parliamentary elections, expected to be held in November this year.

According to excerpts from an early six-page draft of the document carried by the Associated Press, the pact calls for toleration of different viewpoints, close Jordanian-Palestinian relations, improved living standards and better conditions for women.

Emphasising loyalty and allegiance to His Majesty King Hussein in its 11 goals and 13 articles, the pact calls for "freedom of thinking and belief and the respect of other points of view" so long as they stay within the law and do not hinder "the interest of the homeland and community," the AP reported.

According to an unidentified official quoted by the news agency, the proposed group will be called the "Organisation of National Pioneers" which will emerge shortly after "Jordanian

citizens reach a consensus on the pact."

The official was quoted as saying by the AP that the pact would not be made public before November and could be modified.

In May, the King told delegations from around the country that a national pact was being prepared to increase public participation in politics and economics.

Interior Minister Salem Masadeh, speaking to a news conference in June, gave few additional details, but said "political organisations would emerge from the pact after its approval."

The draft pact also stresses Jordan's ties to Palestinians on the West Bank more strongly than any document issued since July 1988, when the King announced his decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied territory.

It said the twin peoples were "united by joint achievements, destiny, family relations and neighbourhood," a united Arab concern to defend the Arab tradition on both banks and continuous efforts to unite both banks and lift the suffering of our families in the occupied land."

## Cambodia parley opens in Paris

PARIS (Agencies) — An international conference aimed at forging a peace plan for war-torn Cambodia opened Sunday, with the four rival Cambodian factions sitting side by side.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France opened the meeting, declaring it was "possible and urgent to bring an end to one of the most murderous conflicts in history."

France and Indonesia are co-hosting the conference.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, rebel coalition leader Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government were among the other delegation leaders scheduled to speak Sunday.

In preliminary meetings last week between Hun Sen and the leaders of the three resistance groups, agreement was reached on the sticky question of how they would sit at the conference table — as one Cambodia, with four sub-delegations in

alphabetical order.

Just before the conference opened, Hun Sen announced that the force of Vietnamese troops in his country was now down to 26,000 men. He reiterated that all of them would be out by Sept. 27.

The size of the Vietnamese force in Cambodia has been estimated at 60,000 to 70,000.

Baker met before conference with Prince Sihanouk, who has U.S. support to head a new Cambodian government.

"We hope to make significant progress," Baker said afterwards. "It's important the international community come together to address what has been a very tragic situation for Cambodia."

In western Cambodia, Vietnamese troops backed by artillery fire have been trying to retake Khmer Rouge guerrilla positions near the Thai border, the guerrilla army radio said.

The radio reported attacks on three areas of Battambang province bordering Thailand's Prachinburi and Chantaburi provinces.

## Rafsanjani said to have won 94.5% of votes

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani captured 94.5 per cent of votes cast in Iran's presidential election and will have unprecedented powers under constitutional changes approved at the same time, according to final results announced Sunday.

The constitutional amendments were approved by 97.38 per cent of voters in a referendum held simultaneously with the election, Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi told a news conference.

Mohtashemi said the 54-year-old speaker received a total of 15,537,394 out of 16,439,347 ballots cast. His only challenger, former Agriculture Minister Abbas Sheibani, won 632,583 votes or 3.8 per cent.

In the referendum, 15,998,128 voters said "Yes" to constitutional changes that scrap the prime minister's post and broaden the president's authority. There were 397,630 votes against.

Mohtashemi said a record 70 per cent turnout in Friday's election "proved the strength and stability of the Islamic revolution... despite threats, plots and conspiracies by enemies of the revolution who tried to disrupt the democratic election process."

Mohtashemi said "leftist, monarchist and liberal groups" had threatened sabotage or called on people to abstain from voting. He said Iranian security forces

had blocked attempts to smuggle in weapons and ammunition and arrested "elements cooperating with foreign agents" but gave no further details.

Iran's official media earlier had said Ayatollah Ali Khamenei won a record 18 million votes when he was first elected president in 1981.

But Mohtashemi said that figure was wrong, and the previous record was 14 million votes.

Iran has 24 million eligible voters over the age of 16. Sheibani, a Tehran parliament deputy who heads the token opposition Freedom Movement, conceded defeat Saturday in a letter congratulating Rafsanjani on his election and wishing him "success in performing worthy services."

Rafsanjani is expected to take full charge of the day-to-day affairs while Ali Khamenei, chosen as successor to the late revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, acts as the Islamic republic's religious guide.

Voting is not obligatory under Iranian law, but three of Iran's top Shi'ite Muslim clerics — grand ayatollahs — declared that it was a religious duty to vote Friday.

Some people may have been deterred from voting, despite the leadership's intense campaign for an "epic" turnout, because of the certainty of Rafsanjani's victory.

## Higgins under death threat

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An underground group said Sunday it would kill a U.S. hostage, Lieutenant-Colonel William Higgins, unless Israel released a Lebanese Muslim cleric seized Friday. "We will execute by hanging the American spy (Higgins) at exactly 0300 in the afternoon (1200 GMT) on Monday if... Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid and his brothers are not freed before then," the "Organisation of the Oppressed of the World" said in a statement sent to an international news agency. An Israeli air-borne commando unit seized Obeid and two aides Friday from his home in the village of Jibsheet in southern Lebanon.

The typewritten statement in Arabic conformed with the style of the group, which earlier claimed responsibility for abducting Higgins Feb. 17, 1988, in Tyre in South Lebanon.

Previous statement by the group accused him of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The Israeli army said Obeid, a leader of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), instigated attacks against Israel and security sources in Lebanon said he helped to plan the kidnapping of Higgins.

The group's statement said: "The execution (of Higgins) will



Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid

(Continued on page 2)

## Jordan's break with W. Bank proved step towards peace

By Jack Redden  
Reuters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — A year after Jordan severed its formal links with the occupied West Bank, the apprehension among residents has given way to the feeling that it was a key step towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jordan's severing of administrative ties July 31, 1988 in the midst of a Palestinian uprising forced Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to fill the vacuum or else abandon his claim to

speak for the occupied territories' 1.7 million Palestinian residents.

In the months that followed, Arafat renounced terrorism, gave his long-delayed recognition of Israel's right to exist and formally called for separate Israeli and Palestinian states.

His diplomatic campaign, backed by the spontaneous revolt now 19 months old, drew worldwide response and forced Israel to react with an initiative of its own.

"The Jordanian decision of last year prepared the way for a genuine peace settlement," said

Dr. Saeb Erakat, political scientist at Al Najah university in Nablus on the West Bank.

"It would have been very difficult for the PLO to have waged this diplomatic campaign without Jordan's decision," the Palestinian professor said.

Israeli officials privately agree Jordan's move boosted the role of the PLO.

Israel now proposes letting Palestinians of the occupied territories choose representatives to negotiate limited self-rule.

After Israel occupied the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem in 1967, Jordan continued to

have strong links. The Jordanian dinar remained the dominant currency, students took Jordanian exams and many residents received Jordanian salaries and pensions.

All that appeared in jeopardy last July 31, but according to both Israelis and Palestinians, the economic effects have been minor.

"These relations still exist today," said Dr. Samir Hazboun, an economist at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University.

Jordan continues to pay pensions to retired officials and salaries to religious workers.

The Israeli shekel is replacing the dinar as the local currency, but that is understandable since Israel no longer suffers from hyperinflation while the dinar has plummeted by about two-thirds of its value over the past year.

West Bank Palestinians continue to receive Jordanian passports and students are sitting Jordanian examinations to get into universities.

The minor effects on daily life have been far overshadowed by the political implications.

Jordan's move clarified the

issues. The Kingdom's decision forced Israel and the United States to focus directly on Palestinians.

"Nobody is talking about the Jordanian option any more," Prof. Erakat said.

Palestinians concede any West Bank state will need economic ties with Jordan.

Most Israeli and Western observers continue to see a role for Jordan in an eventual settlement, but events in the year since Jordan's decision show they believe agreement must first come with the Palestinians.

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# Rafsanjani faces major problems despite wider executive powers

By Ed Blanche  
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran's new president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has unprecedented powers. But he will have to walk a political tightrope to achieve his expected goals of rebuilding links with the West and liberalising life in the Islamic republic.

He has been armed with more executive power than any of his three predecessors because of constitutional amendments overwhelmingly approved in a national referendum held alongside Friday's presidential election.

But he will have to tread carefully to avoid triggering a backlash from radicals dedicated to preserving the ideological purity of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution.

Under the constitutional reforms, set in motion by Khomeini himself before he died June 3, the post of prime minister will be scrapped to put the government under the presidency, which has been a largely ceremonial position in recent years.

Rafsanjani, 54, has authority to appoint or dismiss the cabinet. He will also head a newly formed supreme security council, which will control Iran's vast security apparatus and military, and have charge of the budget, planning and the economy.

The constitutional amendments are designed to eliminate rival power centres that have paralysed government for years and delayed economic and social reforms. In theory, they should permit more cohesive and effective government now.

Rafsanjani, leader of Tehran's so-called pragmatists,

was elected by Iranians eager for change after 10 years of revolutionary turmoil, a devastating war with Iraq, economic hardship and the rigid Islamic code imposed by Khomeini.

Voters interviewed in Tehran during Friday's polling were unanimous in saying they were looking to Rafsanjani, who has been in the forefront of Khomeini's revolution from the start, to improve their lot.

But Iran's 50 million people, battered by runaway inflation, high prices, widespread unemployment and shortages of just about everything, may be expecting too much, too soon.

Rafsanjani has sought to dampen expectations by stressing: "I will try to realise what is practicable."

He underlined in a television interview last week that his hopes for a new era "may or may not square with the potentials at hand."

## Economic problems

Rafsanjani has acknowledged that he faces daunting problems — an economy run into the ground by the eight-year war, poor management and a decade of Iran's self-imposed isolation.

Mohammad-Hassan Sazegar, deputy minister of heavy industry, outlined the problems with unusual candor at a seminar on industrial problems last month. "Our economy is now in its worst shape ever," he said. "Production is lowest in our history."

He said the 120 factories supervised by his ministry are producing at only 30 per cent of capacity because of shortages of raw materials, spare parts and energy.

Such frank comments indicate that more realistic thinking is emerging in the upper echelons of the leadership than was possible while Khomeini was alive, dominating every aspect of Iranian life with stern Islamic inflexibility.

Rafsanjani and his main ally, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who replaced Khomeini as Iran's supreme religious leader, favour a free-market system to revitalise the economy.

They know too that large-scale foreign investment is needed to improve the economy and carry out massive post-war reconstruction, and that will only come if relations with the West are restored.

They are opposed by revolutionary hardliners like Hussein Musavi, the outgoing prime minister, and Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who argue that foreign economic intervention will dilute the revolution's ideological purity.

So far, Iran's fractious leadership has displayed unexpected unity to ensure a smooth transition of power since Khomeini died. But deep differences still separate the pragmatists and the radicals.

Diplomats and analysts believe that if the radicals perceive Rafsanjani to be straying from Khomeini's ideological legacy they will challenge him.

Khamenei and Rafsanjani have adroitly out-manoeuvred the radicals in recent weeks. A potential challenge by Khomeini's son Ahmad was defused before it got off the ground.

Rafsanjani began moving his allies into positions of influence weeks before his election. They included Rajai Khorassani, Iran's former ambassador to

the United Nations, who ousted hardliner Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali as chairman of parliament's foreign policy committee.

## Foreign relations

In foreign policy, the new president has reaffirmed that he will adhere to Khomeini's "neither East nor West" decree. But he has stressed: "We do not want to strain relations with countries which would like to have healthy ties with us."

There are indications that Rafsanjani has already begun reactivating his efforts to improve relations with the West, which were set back by the furor over British author Salman Rushdie's novel, "The Satanic Verses," in February.

Iran was plunged into a confrontation with the West when Khomeini deemed the book blasphemous and urged Muslims worldwide to kill Rushdie.

That ruling still stands. Although Rafsanjani and Khamenei reluctantly endorsed it while Khomeini was alive, they risk alienating Islamic diehards if they try to rescind it.

Diplomatic sources said Rafsanjani is moving to boost relations with Canada and that former Deputy Oil Minister Khazempour Ardabili is likely to be appointed ambassador to that country soon.

A Canadian delegation visited Tehran with little fanfare earlier this month to sign an agreement that permits Iran to open a purchasing office in Canada to buy badly needed high technology equipment for Iran's vital oil industry, which earns 95 per cent of the country's foreign exchange.



WAR GAMES: Four Lebanese children in west Beirut play war games. One pretends to fire rockets from a carton roll used as a shoulder-held launcher with smoke coming out from a fire cracker inside the tube.

# Afghan rift widens

ISLAMABAD (R) — Rival Afghan rebel leaders have denounced each other publicly, widening a rift over the recent massacre of 30 guerrillas of one group by another.

The Jamiat-i-Islami guerrilla party of Burhanuddin Rabbani Saturday demanded that the Pakistan-based rebel government oust radical Foreign Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar until his Hezb-i-Islami Party was cleared of the massacre.

The Hezb said the Jamiat was arming its men for reprisals rather than calming the situation and accused rebel government President Sibghatullah Mojaddidi of fuelling the fire.

The rift could be a severe blow to the Mujahadeen rebel struggle against the Soviet-backed government in Kabul, rebel sources said.

Hekmatyar and Rabbani are respectively foreign and reconstruction ministers in the rebel government.

It was the first time any of the seven Pakistan-based Afghan parties in the main guerrilla alliance had attacked each other publicly since setting up their "interim government" in February after Moscow pulled its troops out of Afghanistan.

The Western-backed rebels have failed to win a quick victory against the Kabul government after Moscow withdrew more than 100,000 troops who had backed it for more than nine years.

The Jamiat says its 30 guerrillas, including 11 local field commanders, were ambushed by Hezb members in the northern Afghan province of Takhar July 9 when returning from a strategy meeting with guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Massoud.

Five guerrillas were killed in the ambush and 25 executed the next day in what the Jamiat has called a plot of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province.

The Hezb, in acknowledging the incident, first called it a private matter rather than an inter-party affair.

But a statement by Hekmatyar Saturday accused the Jamiat of committing atrocities on the Hezb rebels and killing "a big number of them" in frequent attacks.

"Instead of calming the tension, the Jamiat authorities are sending more and more weapons to heavily arm their Mujahadeen," said Hekmatyar's statement which his party said he dictated over radio from the central-eastern Afghan province of Parwan.

The demand for the ousting of Hekmatyar was made at an 8,000-strong Jamiat rally outside Peshawar, which was also addressed by Mojaddidi, who promised "exemplary punishment" of those found guilty.

Protesters shouted "death to Hekmatyar" and placards carried by them branded him a "terrorist" and "saboteur."

"How can Hekmatyar who

wants elections in Afghanistan face the voters and justify such massacres?" Rabbani said.

Despite the rising tensions, Hekmatyar's statement proposed that the Jamiat and Hezb leaders talk to find a solution.

He said Massoud, the Jamiat's commander in northern Afghanistan, and the Hezb's Takhar commander should both face an inquiry in Peshawar "and the wrongdoer should be sentenced accordingly."

"This is the only sane way to defuse the internal tension and bring normalcy to the Mujahadeen ranks," he said.

## Defectors want aircraft

Four Afghan air force pilots, who defected to the anti-communist insurgency in Soviet-made helicopters demanded Sunday that Pakistan, a supporter of the rebels, return the aircraft to them.

The pilots defected July 3, landing the helicopters at the southern Pakistani city of Quetta, about 100 kilometres east of the Afghan border. The Pakistan Defence Ministry impounded the aircraft.

The defectors, appearing at a news conference, urged Pakistan to give the helicopters to the guerrillas, rather than back to the Kabul government that the rebels are trying to topple.

A spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Office, speaking on condition he not be identified, earlier said the Defence Ministry had impounded the two gunships.

# Shevardnadze due in Tehran

NICOSIA (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is due in Iran Monday on a working visit, Tehran Radio said Sunday.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Shevardnadze would hold talks with senior Iranian officials. It gave no details of what was likely to be discussed.

His latest visit follows a ground-breaking trip to the Soviet Union in June by Iran's President-elect Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani during which wide-ranging accords were signed.

They included Soviet assistance for bolstering Iran's defence capabilities and the export of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union.

Shevardnadze last visited Iran in February.

Soviet military aid to Iran is not directed against other countries in the region, Moscow's ambassador to Tehran was quoted Saturday as saying.

In comments apparently directed at Baghdad and Washington, Vladimir Gudev told the Tehran Times charges that better Soviet-Iranian relations could destabilise the region were "absolutely false."

Iran's Gulf war foe Iraq, which has a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, denounced the recent Soviet-Iranian military cooperation agreement. The United States expressed concern at Tehran's warming relations with Moscow.

"Soviet-Iranian cooperation will contribute to peace and sta-

bility in the region," the Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Gudev as telling the newspaper.

"Our good relations with Iran do not encroach upon anybody's legislative interests. We have explained this to regional countries whose doubts have been aroused. As to illegitimate, unfair concerns, they will be ignored."

Tehran and Moscow have not given details of the defence cooperation agreement. Gudev, asked if Moscow would sell Iran advanced fighter planes and tanks, said he could not discuss military matters.

Gudev said Moscow was making it easier for Iranian tourists to visit the Soviet Union and might open a commercial office in Tabriz in northwest Iran, reported IRNA, monitored in Cyprus.

# Jordan will be successful

(Continued from page 1)

Kingdom to help it through its present situation, the King added, expressing full hope that "this current phase will be short because every citizen has played his role to ensure the success of this task..."

The King said Jordan would "return to parliamentary life as soon as possible so that every citizen will have the right to be a candidate (for a seat in Parliament) and the right to vote."

The King said work was under way on a national charter which provides for the contribution and participation of everyone and based on respect for the Constitution and the principles that Jordan has inherited from its ancestors.

"This charter will be devoted to serving the citizens and future generations and to playing a role in realising cooperation and integration in order to defend the Arab right, existence and dignity," the King said. Jordanian intellectuals will be invited to express their views with regard to the charter, he added.

Jordan's decision last year to

sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank "was taken in the proper time towards focusing attention on the Palestinian cause — the cause of the Arab right on Palestinian soil," the King said. "This decision paved the way for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to directly shoulder its responsibility," he pointed out. "The intifada and the sacrifices of the Palestinian people reflect the courage and steadfastness as well as the strong links to their rights and land," he added.

The King paid tribute to the establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which groups Jordan with North Yemen, Egypt and Iraq, the Gulf Cooperation Council of six Arab Gulf states and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) of five Arab Maghreb states and expressed hopes that these blocs would help achieve the goals of the Arab Nation.

His Majesty also voiced hope that a just and durable settlement would be reached soon to end the Iran-Iraq conflict and that the tripartite Arab committee would be able to solve the Lebanese problem.

# Higgins under death threat

(Continued from page 1)

be our first retaliation to the Israeli foolish aggression and to America's support and justification in this crime."

It said Israel and the United States would be disappointed if they thought that, by seizing Oheid, they would force militant groups to surrender and make concessions.

Pro-Iranian groups, including Hizbollah which has denied any links with hostage-taking, are believed to hold 18 Western hos-

tages in Lebanon. Washington has asked Israel to report what it discovered during interrogation of Oheid.

"The U.S. has asked for information about everything that we know as a result of what happened," an Israeli foreign ministry official said Sunday. He said the request was made in Washington and was unsure whether Israel had reported back.

Military officials briefed Israel's cabinet Friday's raid

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iraq mourns Baath founder Aflaq

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday attended a ceremony marking the end of the 40-day mourning period for Baath Party founder Michel Aflaq. "The name of Michel Aflaq will remain immortal in our hearts and in the history of the great nation which gave birth to him," Hussein said in the ceremony covered by Iraqi Television. Aflaq, a pioneer Arab nationalist, died in Paris at the age of 79 last month after surgery for a heart problem.

### 'Turks may be linked to Pan Am bombing'

LONDON (R) — Turkish workers at Frankfurt airport may have planted a bomb which exploded aboard a Pan Am Jumbo jet over Scotland last December killing 270 people, the Observer said Sunday. The weekly newspaper said its three-month investigation into the crash indicated there was no suicide bomber aboard the Boeing 747 and said it appeared unlikely an unsuspecting passenger had taken explosives aboard in luggage. It quoted a U.S. official close to the Lockerbie case as saying: "A very interesting and potentially productive side of our investigation involves members of the German Turkish groups. Our inquiries are beginning to point to the involvement of Turkish fundamentalists."

### Bishop of Larnaca, priest freed

NICOSIA (AP) — A Greek Orthodox bishop and priest were freed Sunday after being detained for 11 days by Turkish-Cypriot authorities after a women's protest in the United Nations-patrolled buffer zone of the divided capital. Bishop Chrysostomos of Larnaca and Father Giorgos Chrysostomos were the last to be released out of 108 demonstrators arrested during the July 19 protest to mark the anniversary of the 1974 Turkish intervention in the island. The 98 women protesters were freed early last week and eight men Friday.

### Algeria plugs major gas well leak

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has plugged a leak at its second largest gas production centre that began 40 days ago and sent flames shooting into the sky over its southern desert. The state hydrocarbons concern Sonatrach said the leak at the Rhoudou-Nouss gas centre, about 900 kilometres southeast of Algiers, had been capped July 26. Gas erupted from a well at the centre June 16 and Sonatrach called in U.S. experts and tonnes of equipment to seal it with large quantities of a special mud. A Sonatrach statement carried by the official Algerian news agency APS said: "The situation at the well is stable... the gas leak was controlled after a series of delicate operations which mobilised during 40 days a large number of Sonatrach technicians." The well produces 700,000 cubic metres a day of natural gas, only a fraction of the country's total of around 100 billion cubic metres per year.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Kanan  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children programmes  
17:00 ..... Flying Doctors  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Local news  
19:15 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programmes  
21:50 ..... News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Les Pique Asiettes  
18:30 ..... Documentary  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Weekly Sport magazine  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:30 ..... "The Golden Girls"  
21:10 ..... "Around the World in 80 Days"  
21:40 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Gentlemen and Players

### PRAYER TIMES

04:16 ..... Fajr  
05:45 ..... Sunrise  
12:42 ..... Dhuhr  
16:22 ..... Asr  
19:30 ..... Maghreb  
21:00 ..... Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifich Tel. 810741  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624540  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terzian Church Tel. 623366  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 77261  
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751  
Assrian International Church Tel. 685336  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
There will be a drop in temperatures and a rise in humidity and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

| Amman         | Min./max. temp. | ZARQA:              |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Amman         | 18 / 29         | Dr. Yahya Al Tattil |
| Aqaba         | 25 / 38         | Khafid pharmacy     |
| Deserts       | 19 / 35         |                     |
| Jordan Valley | 22 / 37         |                     |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Yesterday's high temperatures:         | 661111 |
| Amman 31, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: |        |
| Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.  |        |

| USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS  | NIGHT DUTY |
|---------------------------|------------|
| AMMAN:                    |            |
| Dr. Mahmoud 'Allan        | 894866     |
| Dr. Ali Am'ad             | 897919     |
| Dr. Majed Abu Smeih       | 881635     |
| Dr. Abdul Majid Al Shaser | 791405     |
| Firas pharmacy            | 661912     |
| Fendous pharmacy          | 773332     |
| Al Asema pharmacy         | 637053     |
| Naironkh pharmacy         | 626672     |
| Al Salem pharmacy         | 636730     |
| Yacoub pharmacy           | 649495     |
| Shameem pharmacy          | 637660     |

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| IRBID:             |        |
| Dr. Mahmoud Saeed  | (-)    |
| Al Sharaa pharmacy | 985238 |

|                         |            |  |
|-------------------------|------------|--|
| Electric Power          |            |  |
| Company                 | 636361     |  |
| RJ Flight Information   | (06-53200) |  |
| Queen Alia Int. Airport | (06-53200) |  |

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| <b>HOSPITALS</b>          |            |
| AMMAN:                    |            |
| Hussein Medical Centre    | 813813/32  |
| Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. | 642816     |
| Akshid Maternity, J. Amn. | 642412     |
| Jabal Amman Maternity     | 642652     |
| Malhas, J. Amman          | 636140     |
| Palestine, Shmeisani      | 664171/4   |
| Shmeisani Hospital        | 669131     |
| University Hospital       | 843845     |
| Al-Murad Hospital         | 667227/9   |
| The Islamic, Abdali       | 666127/71  |
| Al-Ahli, Abdali           | 661646     |
| Italian, Al-Muhajreen     | 775111/26  |
| Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh   | 775111/26  |
| Army, Marai               | 871611/15  |
| Queen Alia Hospital       | 602240/50  |
| Amal Hospital             | 674135     |
| ZARQA:                    |            |
| Zarga Govt. Hospital      | (09)983323 |
| Zarga National Hospital   | (09)991071 |
| Ibn Sina Hospital         | (09)986732 |
| IRBID:                    |            |
| Princess Basma Hospital   | (02)275555 |
| Greek Catholic Hospital   | (02)272275 |
| Dr. Al Nafees Hospital    | (02)247100 |
| AQABA:                    |            |
| Princess Haya Hospital    | (03)314111 |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>FOR THE TRAVELLER</b>   |                       |
| <b>QUEEN ALIA</b>  |                       |
| <b>INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>   |                       |
| <i>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.</i> |                       |
| <b>ARRIVALS</b>  |                       |
| <b>Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights</b>  |                       |
| <b>(Terminal 1)</b>  |                       |
| 16:00  | Damascus (RJ)         |
| 16:00  | Sana'a (RJ)           |
| 16:15  | Amman (RJ)            |
| 16:20  | Jeddah (RJ)           |
| 16:20  | Cairo (RJ)            |
| 16:40  | Kuwait (RJ)           |
| 16:45  | Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 16:45  | Lamaca (RJ)           |
| 17:00  | Catanzaro (RJ)        |
| 17:00  | Kuwait (add.) (RJ)    |
| 17:45  | Cairo (RJ)            |
| 18:00  | New York, Vienna (RJ) |
| 18:15  | Amman (RJ)            |
| 18:15  | Bucharest (RJ)        |
| 18:30  | Catanzaro, Tunis (RJ) |
| 19:30  | Bangkok (RJ)          |
| 19:45  | Rome (RJ)             |

| Other Flights (Terminal 2) | 14:00 | 14:05 | 14:10 | 14:15 | 14:20 | 14:25 | 14:30 | 14:35 | 14:40 | 14:45 | 14:50 | 14:55 | 15:00 | 15:05 | 15:10 | 15:15 | 15:20 | 15:25 | 15:30 | 15:35 | 15:40 | 15:45 | 15:50 | 15:55 | 16:00 | 16:05 | 16:10 | 16:15 | 16:20 | 16:25 | 16:30 | 16:35 | 16:40 | 16:45 | 16:50 | 16:55 | 17:00 | 17:05 | 17:10 | 17:15 | 17:20 | 17:25 | 17:30 | 17:35 | 17:40 | 17:45 | 17:50 | 17:55 | 18:00 | 18:05 | 18:10 | 18:15 | 18:20 | 18:25 | 18:30 | 18:35 | 18:40 | 18:45 | 18:50 | 18:55 | 19:00 | 19:05 | 19:10 | 19:15 | 19:20 | 19:25 | 19:30 | 19:35 | 19:40 | 19:45 | 19:50 | 19:55 | 20:00 | 20:05 | 20:10 | 20:15 | 20:20 | 20:25 | 20:30 | 20:35 | 20:40 | 20:45 | 20:50 | 20:55 | 21:00 | 21:05 | 21:10 | 21:15 | 21:20 | 21:25 | 21:30 | 21:35 | 21:40 | 21:45 | 21:50 | 21:55 | 22:00 | 22:05 | 22:10 | 22:15 | 22:20 | 22:25 | 22:30 | 22:35 | 22:40 | 22:45 | 22:50 | 22:55 | 23:00 | 23:05 | 23:10 | 23:15 | 23:20 | 23:25 | 23:30 | 23:35 | 23:40 | 23:45 | 23:50 | 23:55 | 24:00 |
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## PSD apprehends 110 supply law violators

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has so far arrested 110 traders who violated the supply regulations and manipulated the prices of basic commodities, according to PSD Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

Majali said that the crackdown on violating merchants was carried out in implementation of a decision taken by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who is also the military governor.

Following the prime minister's directives, a number of public security officials, dressed in civil

ian clothes, went around the markets in a bid to identify those merchants who have concealed basic commodities or manipulate their prices, Majali said.

The campaign resulted in the arrest of a number of merchants who made profits which, in some cases, exceeded 400 per cent of the commodity prices.

Majali pointed out that the campaign is still going on and that the PSD is coordinating with the Ministry of Supply in the hunt for those concealing commodities or manipulating their prices.



Abu Taleb receives Iraqi military team

AMMAN — Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb Sunday receives commander of the Third Iraqi Corp Major General Salah Aboud who heads an Iraqi military delegation. The delegation arrived in Amman Saturday on an official visit

lasting several days to hold talks with a number of senior military officials, visit a number of military positions and historical sites in Jordan (Petra photo)

Seminar on protection of water resources from pollution opens at the University of Jordan

## Obeidat: Jordan shares environmental concerns with developed countries

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Society for the Control of Pollution (JSCP) Ahmad Obeidat, a former prime minister, Sunday said that the economic development and the social and physical changes inherent in it, are bound to create environmental problems eventually requiring a solution.

Addressing a seminar on protection of water resources from pollution, held Sunday at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Obeidat said that although Jordan is a developing country, it shares the environmental issues and concerns with the developed countries.

He noted that the environmental problems have their impact on every sector and affect all the humanitarian activities.

He stressed that water pollution, aggravated by pollution of the various basic elements of the environment such as soil and air, pose a great and eventual danger to the health and life of citizens, plants and animals.

Obeidat pointed out that providing the clean water suitable for human consumption and protecting water sources from pollution should be on top of all environmental priorities.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resident Representative Ali Attiga said that protection of environment from pollution is "a prerequisite for pursuing the economic and social development and consequently for keeping pace with the population growth and achieving an improvement in living conditions, particularly in the Third World countries which suffer from poverty, ignorance and environmental degradation."

Attiga stressed that water as well as air pollution, soil erosion and desertification are all dangers threatening the lives of people all over the world and particularly in our region.

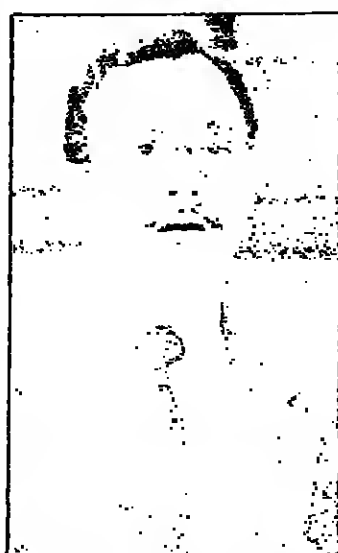
He added that the potential dangers emanating from the ozone layer and the expected rise in temperatures as a result of the gases and fumes sent out by industries and by the hole in the ozone layer pose a real major threat to the mankind.

Addressing the symposium was also Minister of Water and Irrigation Mohammad Saleh Keilani who presented a working paper on water sources in Jordan.

Keilani pointed out that 96 per cent of Jordan's population have access to tapped water.

Taking part in the two-day symposium are officials from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Higher Council of Science and Technology, the Royal Scientific Society, Ministries of Health and Agriculture and Jordan Valley Authority.

The symposium is organised by the JSCP in cooperation with the UNDP office in Amman.



Ahmad Obeidat



Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani

### NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SHARIF ZAID ANNOUNCES HOLIDAY ON AUG. 3:** All ministries and government departments and public institutions will observe a holiday Thursday Aug. 3 on the occasion of the New Islamic Year, according to a communiqué issued by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. (Petra)

**CABINET APPROVES CULTURAL PROGRAMME:** The cabinet Saturday approved the executive programme of cultural cooperation between the governments of Jordan and Italy for the years 1989/1990. Under the programme both governments agreed to cooperate in the areas of education, scholarships, libraries, books, information, antiquities, restoration works and sports. (Petra)

**CABINET ENDORSES MINUTES OF MEETING:** Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker chaired a cabinet meeting Saturday. The session endorsed the minutes of the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian higher committee which convened in Damascus on July 9 and 10, the minutes of the meeting of the Jordanian-Syrian economic sub-committee, which convened in Damascus on July 4 and 5, the agreement for setting up trade centres in Jordan and Syria concluded in Amman in February, and the Jordanian-Syrian package deal concluded in 1989. (Petra)

**CONDOLENCES:** Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday visited the Khayyat family and conveyed condolences on the death of late Ma'az Izzat Khayyat. The prime minister also visited the Lawzi family and conveyed condolences on the death of late Mohammad Faleh Lawzi. (Petra)

**NSOUR RECEIVES UNRWA DIRECTORS:** Minister of Education Dr. Abdullah Nsour Sunday received the directors of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Vienna. The talks dealt with Jordan's role in bolstering education at the UNRWA schools and the aid requested from international organisations to UNRWA so as to carry out its duties. Ministry of Education's Secretary General Dr. Munther Masri was also present. (Petra)

**NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED:** Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masadeh Sunday transferred Irbid and Tafleeh governors Akram Al Naser and Aref Ishaid respectively to the ministry and appointing Jawdat Al Sboul and Khalaf Maharmeh, both governors at the Interior Ministry, as governors of Irbid and Tafleeh governorates. (Petra)

**UAE SEEKS FEMALE TEACHERS:** There are vacancies for a number of female teachers specialised in Arabic and English languages as well as mathematics at the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Education, a Ministry of Education source in Amman said Sunday. The applicants should have a university degree in the requested fields of specialisation with at least three years of experience and the age must not exceed 45 years, the source added. Applicants who meet these conditions must check with the Ministry of Education effective Monday until Wednesday. (Petra)

**CDD DIRECTOR INSPECTS ZARQA FACTORIES:** The Civil Defence Department Director in Zarqa governorate Sunday visited a number of factories, companies, and petrol stations in Zarqa. He called for conveying training courses on civil defence activities for all employees and for providing all necessary civil defence equipment. (Petra)

**DECLARE FOREIGN CURRENCY:** The Jordanian Embassy in Cairo Sunday called on all Jordanians wishing to visit Egypt to declare officially about any foreign currency they have upon arrival at Cairo Airport. The embassy sources said that the currency regulations in Egypt give the customs officials the authority to seize whatever amounts of foreign currency entering the country, without an official declaration signed by the customs authorities at Cairo Airport or any other entry terminals. (Petra)

**SEMINAR ON COMMON DISEASES:** Representatives of Arab universities will attend the third seminar on common diseases in the Arab World in Amman during the month of October. The three-day seminar will discuss a number of researches related to common diseases in the Arab World in addition to researches the Arab universities conduct in this field. (Petra)

**COOPERATIVES TEAM RETURN FROM EGYPT:** A delegation from Jordanian cooperative organisations, including 15 people representing the various cooperatives in the Jerash district, Sunday wound up a several-day visit to Egypt where they met with their counterparts and discussed means of enhancing work between cooperative societies in both countries. (Petra)

**SOUTH TAYBEH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:** South Taybeh municipality has elected a new seven-man municipal council headed by Abdullah Al Rawadieh, who won the highest number of votes which took place Saturday. (Petra)

**JERASH FESTIVAL ON EGYPTIAN TV:** The Egyptian Television Saturday screened a two-hour documentary programme on Jerash Festival and broadcast interviews with a number of organisers and participants. The programme highlighted the importance of this cultural event, saying that it contributes to the interaction between Arab and foreign cultures. It lauded the festival in terms of administration, organisation and the participating teams, and described it as an example which should be emulated by other Arab countries. (Petra)

**ROAD LIGHTING PROJECT IN MUTA:** The Municipality of Muta township has completed a project to build embankments and install seventy lighting units in various parts of the town at the cost of JD 9,000. Work is underway to build a new municipal council building in Muta at the cost of JD 21,000. (Petra)

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

★ A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

#### THEATRE

★ An Arabic play entitled "Thamsam Thall" (Price of a Shadow) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

#### LECTURE

★ A lecture, in Arabic, entitled "The impact of ozone on health" by Dr. Abdul Athim Salhab at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:30 p.m.

## PSD warns wedding organisers not to violate traffic laws

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Sunday called on all citizens taking part in weddings to use one lane of the road only so as not to delay the traffic, or cause unnecessary traffic jams.

The PSD said that wedding processions should observe the speed limit and should not drive very slowly in order not

to perplex the traffic movement.

It also called on wedding organisers to call the traffic operations room at telephones 191 or 639149 and inform them of the road the wedding procession is going to use in order to arrange with the traffic police to organise traffic on that road.

The PSD called on wedding organisers to observe security and discipline and not to upset others by using the horns of their cars.

It warned that violators of these regulations might be subjected to legal measures, as provided for in the penal code and the traffic law.

## Participants in Ajloun youth camp visit University of Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the third Youth Gathering, which began Saturday at Ajloun permanent youth camp for 100 Jordanian male youths working or studying abroad, visited the University of Jordan Sunday and listened to a briefing about its establishment and educational policy presented by Dean of Students Affairs Hani Abdul Rahman.

The delegation toured the various sections of the university and watched a documentary on the university's development and achievements.

On Saturday evening, participants listened to a lecture by Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali on the comprehensive security philosophy which the PSD adopted three years ago.

The philosophy is geared to highlight the humanitarian role of

the security men and to involve citizens in the security process.

Majali pointed out that the cultural and social development which Jordan has achieved, warrants the creation of a contemporary security establishment, capable of interacting with the latest developments.

The application of the comprehensive security concept, Majali said, "entailed that the administrative and organisational structures of the security establishment be modernised to cope with the recent changes as well as to achieve a qualitative leap in the performance of security measures, in their training methods and programmes."

Majali spoke about the integrated security centres, and described them as the optimal formula for realising the comprehensive security concept.

The integrated security centre

includes a number of offices for social welfare, juveniles, licensing of vehicles and drivers, residence permits and others. These offices, he said, render direct services to citizens.

Majali said that Jordan is free from any organised crimes and classified the crimes taking place in Jordan under juvenile crimes.

"On the Jordanian experience in the area of combating narcotics," Majali said, "Jordan is totally free from narcotics."

However, he pointed out that Jordan's location between the producing and consuming countries, "has tempted some traffickers to use the Jordanian territory as a transit point for drug smuggling."

He noted that the Jordanian authorities have demonstrated competence in the field of combating narcotics and have arrested several drug gangs.

## Khammash returns from Tunis talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport and Telecommunications Minister Hikmat Khammash Saturday returned home from Tunis after taking part in the meetings of the Council of Arab Transport Ministers' Executive Bureau.

In an arrival statement, Khammash said that the bureau stressed the need for promoting the transport strategy through various communication channels, universities, scientific institutions, chambers of commerce and industry, seminars and discussions.

Khammash pointed out that the bureau has approved a proposal calling for setting up an exhibition for transport equipment and vehicles in the Arab World on the sidelines of the

Council of Arab Transport Ministers' sixth session, which will be held in 1990.

The bureau supported the call by the United Arab Maritime Company for holding a seminar to discuss the reasons for the limited contribution of Arab fleets to the transport of goods from the Arab World and to discuss means of increasing their contribution.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the bureau committed itself to the principles contained in the declaration on the combat of fraud and sea piracy and the declaration on the combat of air piracy.

Khammash added that he held talks with his Tunisian counterpart on bilateral cooperation in



Hikmat Khammash

the field of transport. The next executive bureau meeting will be held in Baghdad on Oct. 18.



Australian envoy visits University of Jordan

AMMAN — University of Jordan President Mahmoud Al Samra Sunday receives Australian Ambassador to Jordan Robert Bowker. They discussed scopes of bilateral cooperation between

the university and the Australian universities. The ambassador presented a number of books as a donation to the university's library. (J.T.)

## Former U.S. aide to lecture in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The American Cultural Centre in Amman will host a two-day visit — Aug. 1 and 2 — by Dr. William Quandt, a former senior staff member of the U.S. National Security Council during President Jimmy Carter's administration.

During his stay in Amman, Quandt will give two public lectures. On Tuesday, Quandt will speak on "American foreign policy in a new administration" at the World Affairs Council in Amman, while on Wednesday Quandt will speak on "The Middle East: Ten years after Camp David" at the American Centre.

Both lectures will be in English and are open to the public. Quandt, who is now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute, drew on his experience with U.S. Middle East Policy to write the highly acclaimed "Camp David: Peace Making and Politics," which is now available in Arabic.

## 4 drug traffickers jailed

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammad Salah Mohammad Mahmoud and Sami Badr Ahmad to seven years imprisonment and the payment of JD 5,000 fine each for hashish possession and trafficking.

The military court also sentenced Faraj Mohammad Maliji and Jun'a Mohammad Maliji to eleven years imprisonment and the payment of JD 5,000 each for heroin trafficking.

## Authorities seize counterfeit dollars

AMMAN (J.T.) — The security authorities have recently seized large amounts of counterfeit dollars sold at the black market in Jordan and have warned citizens against buying dollars from the black market, according to a report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily.

Sawt Al Shaab Saturday got hold of a sample of the counterfeit dollars, which have been seized by the security authorities in Jordan recently.

## AACO secretary general condemns Israeli attack

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) Secretary General Adil Dajani Sunday denounced the Israeli attack against the Yemeni airlines office in Istanbul and described it as a flagrant violation of civil aviation.

Dajani said that the attack, designed to undermine civil aviation security which has always been a target for Israeli terrorist attacks, is considered as a new event that should be added to the

Israeli criminal record. Dajani pointed out that the Zionist state's record of attacks on civil aviation targets, starts with its attack on Beirut airport in 1986, when it destroyed 15 planes while they were on the airport tarmac.

In 1973 it downed a Libyan civilian aeroplane killing 106 passengers on board.

With the Istanbul attack, Israel has added a new dimension to its terrorism, Dajani said.

## Heads of ACC trade unions begin talks

BAGHDAD (Petra) — A two-day meeting for Presidents of the Federations of Trade Unions in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) member states started here Sunday with representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen attending.

The two-day meeting will focus on issues pertinent to regulating labour relations among the ACC member states and the role of the trade unions in achieving it, in addition to providing the necessary guarantees for labourers and safeguarding their rights.

**SHOBAKI INSPECTS ZARQA PROJECTS:** Zarqa Governor Mohammad Hussein Shobaki Sunday visited Zarqa and Ruseifa where he inspected a number of projects and discussed with citizens their needs and the problems they face. (Petra)



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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation established 1974

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## Protecting the environment

IT IS certainly very costly to think in terms of environmental protection when planning and implementing socio-economic development programmes, but it will be much more expensive in the long run if such dimensions are ignored at the initial stage of development. Viewed against this backdrop, the ongoing conference on environment in Amman under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor is a living testimony of Jordan's concern for and recognition of environmental issues and the need to address them before it is too late.

Fortunately for the developing countries, they can profit a great deal from the bitter experiences of the developed world which neglected the environmental aspect of development along the path of industrialisation and socio-economic development and had to pay dearly later on for such wanton omission. As a developing country Jordan has long decided to seize upon the experiments of the industrial world and to act accordingly. In this vein, Jordan was among the pioneer developing countries which recognised the cardinal proposition which asserts that it would be much more economical in the long run to respect environmental dimensions.

Over and above the economic benefits of caring for man's environment, whether on planet Earth or in outer space there are the dangers to the quality of life that ensue from the ravaging of the environment by blind and short-sighted development schemes. Whether one talks of the depletion of the ozone layer, or the advent of the green house effect, or the abuse of the use of pesticides, or the pollution of oceans and seas and other water sources, the detrimental consequences are often irreversible.

Of course it is something to talk about the environment, the need to protect it from man's greed for economic gains or just for destruction of God's creations, and quite another to do something about it. On the level of Jordan's national needs in this domain, what is urgently required now is the elaboration of a comprehensive legislation on the subject of the protection of environment. And the right place to commence the application of the new guidelines could be Amman which has suffered for too long from the dereliction of state and private duties to make it pollution free in every sense of the word. The second area in Jordan which calls for urgent attention is the Jordan Valley where farmers have exceeded the most liberal norms in the use of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides. The third category of priority issues in the context of environmental protection could be found in urban and industrial areas where danger signals have been flashing for some time on a number of pollution-related manifestations.

On the bright side, Jordan is taking the bull by the horns when it comes to safeguarding the Kingdom's environment. The fact that Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor are personally involved in and committed to the cause of environment, makes one more confident than ever that something concrete will be taken to protect the country from environmental abuses. We trust that this royal concern will in due course filter down to the state and private levels where it could be translated into tangible actions.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

ISRAEL'S involvement in conspiracies against the Jordanian currency continues to serve as major subject for local Arabic dailies commentaries. Al Ra'i daily for its part said that the Israeli attempt to flood the market with dinars was part of its pressure on the Kingdom to force it to abandon its support for the Palestinian people's struggle. By trying to undermine the country's economic and monetary stability Israel is aiming to strike at the intifada and Jordan at the same time, hoping to subjugate the Palestinians and the Jordanians to its own will, said the paper. Israel is particularly unhappy because Jordan had severed its ties with the West Bank, thus giving the PLO a free hand to deal with the future of the Palestine problem and to lead the struggle for freedom, the paper noted. It said that Israeli media continue to launch attacks on Jordan's economy, spreading rumours about the dinar and claiming that the government in Amman was planning to change the currency. This policy is clearly intended to do harm to Jordan itself and to force the Palestinian people under occupation to lose confidence in the Jordanian currency, the paper added. It said that Israel views Jordan as the adamant obstacle standing in the way of Zionism and its plans in the Arab region.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments Sunday on President Bush's condemnation of Israel's kidnapping of the Hizbollah religious leader in South Lebanon. It is a well known fact that the United States does not condemn any of Israel's abductions of Palestinian people or even ordinary Lebanese people; and it is known that Washington continues to supply Israel with the necessary means for maintaining its current policies in the Arab region, says Tareq Masarweh. The only difference this time is that the Israelis have kidnapped a Hizbollah leader who is closely linked to Tehran which America is trying to appease at any cost, the writer notes. He says that Bush realised that such action would harm Washington's attempts to lure Rafsanjani and the Iranian regime to its side, and therefore it wants to show the world in general and Tehran in particular that it is against terrorist actions.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that some sectors of the people in the occupied West Bank are influenced by fabricated Israeli rumours about the Jordanian currency. Many have been deceived by the Israeli falsehoods and are in a hurry to get rid of the Jordanian dinar; and they can only blame themselves for the consequences, said the paper in an editorial Sunday. It said that Israel with all its diabolic media and its evil machinations have failed to shake the dinar and the Jordanian economy, and is now trying to spread rumours in the occupied Arab lands against the dinar so that the Palestinians will be deviated from their struggle against occupation and direct their attention to another matter.

By Edward W. Said

IT WAS Francois Mitterrand's idea to stage a world celebration of the great French Revolution in Paris: An economic summit of the industrialised nations was to be accompanied by an effort to enlist the presence and participation of 25 developing nations in the summit (Egypt, Zaire, India, etc.), and also to messprouce a series of events in the French capital that would recall the global dimensions of what took place in 1789. Aside from the parades, concerts and commemorative rituals, there have been and will continue to be countless reflections, books, articles, studies underlining the extraordinary importance of the end of the monarchy in France, the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the Reign of Terror, the Bonapartist campaign and empire. As Francois Furet, the eminent French historian of the Revolution puts it in one of his recent works, the revolution was intended by its theoreticians and makers to institute the reign of reason in the place where despotism, unenlightened instinct and force had once ruled.

In France itself, the revolution of course made possible Napoleon's career, which came to symbolise the ascendancy of the middle classes. For the first time in Western Europe, the traditional classes whose economic and political power was based in a feudal social structure and landed estates inherited from the middle ages, were challenged by a relative upstart, a member of the bourgeoisie. That Bonaparte later crowned himself emperor of France was a sign that the conquest of power achieved by a mere Corsican adventurer was total, and had become the equivalent of the power once reserved for the monarchy and aristocracy.

The bourgeois revolution had begun. Under its sway France achieved world dominance as a military and imperial power (interestingly, Bonaparte's first major overseas adventure was in the Middle East, just as his imperial successors thirty years later undertook the conquest of North Africa). No less important, France's republican ordinances reversed under the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon during the 1850s and 60s — brought in industrialisation, the tremendously expanded role of the entrepreneurial middle-class (financiers, overseas traders, etc.), and a whole system of new values in public order, morality, aesthetics, and in urban as well as rural life.

France's major rival during the nineteenth century was England, which accomplished a much slower bourgeois revolution in a totally different way. This rivalry was reflected in Mrs. Thatcher's unflattering remarks about 1789 while she was a guest of the French Revolution. We should remember first that a whole generation of young Englishmen and women was tremendously influenced by the French example, and as the poet Wordsworth describes it in one of his works, France's revolution was to them a new dawn for humanity. Yet it was that quite unique (and to many English people, frightening) French combination of reason and terror that made England react defensively to the events of 1789.

There was no regime in England, no violent overthrow of the social system, no disorderly and dislocating street events: the bourgeois revolution that raised Great Britain to the status of the

# What French Revolution means to Third World

greatest imperial power in history was accomplished in a series of typically British accommodations. The Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 gave the vote to a larger number of people than before; the expanded role of the navy and of the trading middle-class allowed vast overseas holdings to benefit the economy; the revolutions in the use of steam, new modes of communication, and the manufacture of goods gave rise to a factory system unlike any the world had ever seen, and with it the emergence of a new working class; the massive shift in demography spurred growth in great urban centres like London, Manchester and Birmingham; and finally, the English bourgeois revolution produced not only a new ideology, but a revolution in aesthetics in which the novels of Dickens, George Eliot, and Thackeray established narrative fictional realism as the dominant art form for the whole of middle-class Europe.

The competition between England and France after 1789 was one of the major determining aspects of world history until roughly the end of World War II. Out of that competition were born the other imperial adventures and projects — in Russia, Germany, the United States, Spain, Portugal, Holland. Outside the Western Atlantic that competition gave rise to the emergence of nationalism in the Third World, and to non-European empires, of which the Ottoman and the Japanese were the two most significant. And as Britain and France criss-crossed the world in search of new territories, peoples, cultures and markets to conquer, study, and dominate they also stimulated new ideas about history, modernity and human equality in many of the non-European peoples ruled by Europe.

As part of its legacy therefore the French Revolution became the model for other peoples struggling against tyranny, most often the tyranny of Europe itself. Nowhere is this more dramatically illustrated than in the first major uprising of black slaves that occurred in a European colony, namely Haiti.

In our rush to celebrate French and European achievements we must not forget that at the very moment that the bourgeoisie was asserting its rights against the privileges of the feudal aristocracy in 1790, a group of slaves in the French colony of Haiti were inspired by the partisan events to rise up against their French masters and declare themselves free.

For decades the slave trade had brought hundreds of thousands of Black Africans across the so-called "middle passage" from West Africa to the Caribbean, as well as to North and South America; an entire economy rested on their labour, which was extracted from them brutally. Many thousands died in the ships that

brought them from Africa in horrendously awful conditions; many more thousands died of overwork in the hot sun; thousands more were punished by such horrible means as being forced to swallow gunpowder which was then ignited in order to blow them up.

But at last in 1789 a great leader, an illiterate slave who taught himself to read and write, was inspired by the Declaration of the Rights of Man (originally promulgated in Paris) and asserted the rights of the black slaves of Haiti against their white masters. His name was Toussaint L'Ouverture, and he became the leader of an army of slaves that eventually won their freedom from France. Toussaint was an astonishing man, especially because his background was so unpromising and humble. In a matter of months his oratory had aroused the slaves to rebellion, within a couple of years he had organised them into a highly disciplined army that slowly won control of the island and later defeated thousands of French troops sent to Haiti by the National Assembly in Paris to safeguard the French landowners' claims.

There is a first-rate book on the slave revolt written by the contemporary Caribbean historian C.L.R. James (who died in June at the age of 88): the title of his book is *The Black Jacobins*, and its principal hero is Toussaint. James suggests that what made Toussaint such a great man — in fact, he says that the French Revolution produced two great men, Napoleon and Toussaint — was his remarkable capacity for generosity and nobility of vision. He was also of course a tremendous personality whose force of character impressed thousands of rebellious slaves into an army that defeated the finest European troops. But his main virtue was that he could take the elevated principles of the French Revolution, principles originally intended only for the white middle-class citizens of France itself, and apply them imaginatively to black slaves three thousands miles away.

Moreover, according to C.L.R. James, so innately elevated was Toussaint's mind that he understood the principles of the revolution in their highest sense: thus, for example, he forbade any acts of vengeance by his black troops against the white slaveholders who had abused them for generations. But, says James, Toussaint also made the mistake of trusting the French too uncritically: he thought that they too were as inspired by their own declarations as he was. The greatest irony of all was that Napoleon, the revolutionary hero, ended up by fighting Toussaint and succeeded finally in capturing him. Toussaint was brought to France, imprisoned in a castle in the Jura mountains, and died there miserably in 1803 after only a year of

captivity. The drama of the Haitian slave revolt was that it revealed the fundamental paradox of the French Revolution: The discrepancy at its core between the enunciation of universal principles of liberty, equality and fraternity on the one hand, and, on the other, the selective application of those principles when it was convenient. Whenever a non-European revolution was inspired by the principles that brought the European bourgeoisie to power, there was a tendency on the part of the Europeans to pull back cautiously, even to attack the distant revolution as an act of terrorism and unacceptable insurrection. That was certainly the case with French attitudes toward Algeria and Vietnam, in both instances the rights of man proclaimed by colonial peoples were either categorically denied or deemed inapplicable by French rulers.

Much the same is true of the American Revolution. At a time when President Bush and his assistants proclaim the nobility of the undying struggle for democracy in places like Poland and China, we begin to realise that such proclamations derive not from a total adherence to universal principles of democracy but rather to a cynical application of a short-range political arithmetic. After all, according to these calculations, the rulers of Poland and China are Communists, and whatever American speeches about democracy and people's freedom in Eastern Europe and Asia.

But when other considerations are calculated — such as, for example, the embarrassment of a major ally — the principles of universal brotherhood and equality exemplified by the French and American revolutions are suspended. Thus when Israel, an American ally, is repressing a whole nation of Palestinians, its interests (in the U.S. perspective) are more important than the sufferings of the Palestinians, whose political liberties are denied systematically without a single word of disapproval by the U.S. when the issue is raised at the United Nations. And when for almost two years that whole Palestinian nation has been heroically and bravely fighting one of the most brutal occupations in modern history, fighting without benefit of great outside support, fighting only with stones, and a deep conviction in the principles of liberty and self-determination for all peoples, the U.S. president takes no note of the struggle. I was extremely depressed also to note that the relentless media coverage of the Revolution Bicentennial in Paris trotted out all the usual cases to celebrate (China, Poland, South Africa) and with characteristic hypocrisy and mendacity, left out the Palestinian struggle altogether.

Strangely, though, one can register the paradoxes, discrepancies, and hypocrisies that I have noted and still be moved by the commemorations of July 14. The point though is not to take 1789 simply as an occasion to celebrate European superiority in guiding the whole of mankind, but rather as one date among many along the path to human emancipation and enlightenment. Perhaps by the third centennial of 1789 the Palestinian revolution will be celebrated universally as a victory for humankind as a whole. And perhaps also there will be less evidence of the hypocrisies of 1989 — Arab News

## 1789: The rights of man, not just of Englishmen

By William Pfaff

GRIMAUD, France — Goethe, who witnessed the French Revolution, said that it was an event so important he would have to spend the rest of his life working out what it meant. The French themselves still do not agree on what it meant.

British and Americans mostly think they know. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently offered several observations on how much better human rights are assured, and political matters ordered, in Britain than in France.

She, like most of the English-speaking world, undoubtedly was taught to consider the French Revolution an affair that began in good intentions but rapidly fell into the hands of fanatics who conducted the Terror, pressing modern totalitarianism. Then it was taken over by Napoleon, a faintly ridiculous character who wanted to conquer the world. He marched on Moscow and was frozen, eventually to learn a deserved lesson at Waterloo. The good ideas associated with the Revolution — democracy, human rights — had already been invented elsewhere.

In Continental Europe it is seen otherwise. The power of the French Revolution lay in its radicalism. That radicalism provoked the intervention of monarchial Europe, and that in turn touched off the Terror and a military explosion among the French.

Out of the wars of the Revolution came Napoleon, who must be considered a continuation of the process. He was a military genius who radicalised war itself by democratising it, but he also produced, or instigated, entirely new structures of government organisation, education, scientific enterprise and civil law — which fundamentally changed Europe. An Italian acquaintance once said that the line dividing modern Italy from backward Italy is the limit of Napoleon's conquests in Italy.

The radicalism and universalism of the revolution undoubtedly influenced modern totalitarianism. Fascism and communism claimed to be new systems of thought or feeling, offering a new future. Each ended in crime and failure, whereas the French Revolution succeeded. It was a sanguinary event — a terrible event — but it changed the course of history.

It is largely useless to talk of the alternatives of history — what might have happened but didn't. The fact is that we are what we are in the democratic West because of the French Revolution. Britain and America did not offer a different way for the world because neither country had a true revolution. In neither country did true revolution prove necessary.

The English "revolution" was a political upheaval that reduced

the power of the monarchy and strengthened Parliament. Closer to a revolution was the 17th century Civil war, with Oliver Cromwell and Parliament challenging the crown, and Puritan Protestant reformers attacking the established church. This produced a fundamental step in the development of accountable and representative government, but it was not a true revolution. There was no fully democratic government in Britain until the 20th century — one elected by universal franchise, without a property qualification on the vote.

The American Revolution was really a rebellion by an overseas English population unwilling to be governed without proper representation. The colonists demanded rights that they would have enjoyed in England. The form of government subsequently established was slaveholding and not democratic; it was wary of popular movements and mass emotion. Andrew Jackson and the Civil War provided America with its revolutions.

The French Revolution began, like the English, in a struggle to limit the monarchy and distribute power more widely, but it went on to overthrow institutions of religion and society. It generated a new theory of society, based on Enlightenment principles and reason. The newspaper I purchased the other morning, in this village in the south of France, reported the "civil baptism" of little Cecile and Guillaume Valin, a ceremony in which parents and godparents promised to raise the children "free of all social or philosophical prejudice, in the religion of reason, good sense and honesty, and in the love of work and of the Republic." The legacy of the revolution is in those words.

The French Revolution, despite the Terror and war, permanently changed the way people live. It altered the political face of Europe and remade the political consciousness of Western civilisation. It did so exactly because it was ideological, messianic and universalist. It proclaimed the rights of man. The English revolution proclaimed the rights of Englishmen. Therein lies the difference.

The American Revolution began in defence of the rights of Englishmen, but went on to proclaim the rights of all men to life, liberty and, most radically of all, the pursuit of happiness. That is why the American Revolution incited the French Revolution. It is why Americans, who like to consider themselves conservatives, are really far closer to France's revolutionary radicals than anyone would think. The British believe themselves apart, particular and privileged. Americans, like the French, have always believed that they act for humankind. Why else go back to the moon, and on to Mars? — International Herald Tribune.

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# Jerusalem — unique, wonderful, restless

Andy MacLoud, an American journalist seconded to the Jordan Times from the National Council for Arab-American Relations, travelled to Jerusalem last week.

JERUSALEM is like no other city in the world. Its history, its holiness, its majesty, its complexity, make Jerusalem the rarest of places.

Recently, like many before me, I travelled to Jerusalem. I went as a pilgrim — not like my silly-looking countrymen who wear "Praise the Lord" T-shirts and swarm like locusts around the holy sites — but as a student of history and religion and government. I went there to see and to learn — about antiquity, about modernity, about an occupation and an uprising.

Upon arriving in East Jerusalem, I quickly discovered — to my surprise — a mostly barren urban environment. The bustling commercial activity I had ex-

pected to find on the store-lined streets had disappeared. The daily strike that commences at noon had closed most of the businesses, and there seemed an unusual number of people idle, looking for something to occupy their time. Soon it became clear that many of the shop owners, while lowering the heavy metal doors over their premises and appearing to have closed, remained nearby so that they could quietly pursue potential customers that happened by. I was told by some proprietors that they supported the objective of the strikes — to penalise the Israelis — but that business had to be done. These "backdoor" sales that occur throughout the territories, I learned over time, do

little to ease the overall economic plight of the people.

The walled city is intriguing and wonderful. Exploring it was the greatest entertainment I knew during my stay. Even during strike times, the flow of the crowds, the close confines, the sounds, the merchants, even the little boys persistently offering to serve as guides can, at first, overwhelm and frighten a newcomer. Soon, however, they became familiar, even welcome, as essential component parts of a complicated whole. The labyrinthine, narrow streets contained inside the walls tease the curious to wander, to investigate new passageways, to try to uncover the mysteries of the place.

The most consistently-unsettling aspect of life in Jerusalem's walled city, I found, was the constant presence of the Israeli troops. Young soldiers — many just boys — casually carrying or wearing automatic rifles, or guns equipped to fire tear gas, make their rounds in groups of three or four, often exuding cockiness. When they are stationed in one place, they sit around lazily, seemingly bored and disgusted with the routine. Sometimes they can be seen questioning a young Arab, scrutinising his papers and making him explain himself. The soldiers are so commonplace that few other visitors tended to observe them as closely as I did. Only occasional paintings of the Palestinian flag — green, red and black — or the unsolicited muttering of a shopkeeper serve to alert the unobservant to the hatred for the soldiers.

At different times, I viewed an Hasidic Jew bloodied by a thrown rock and a West German woman victimised by a thief. It is clear that protection for worshippers, visitors and residents in Jerusalem, and access for all to the holy sites, must be the responsibility of a security force. The Israeli troops may effectively serve that purpose, but it is not

their primary duty. They are occupiers. They impose the will of a powerful minority on the indigenous people.

Departing the walled city for West Jerusalem, I found a dramatic change in surroundings and atmospheres. The neat, modern shops and the pleasant outside arcades of the Israeli portion of the city seemed a world apart from the frenetic, crowded alleyways of the ancient city just blocks away. This Westernised setting, it seemed, could be found in any renovated American downtown, and, as a native of such, I was made comfortable in it. Yet, it was distant from East Jerusalem — not artificial, but somehow out of place, perhaps wrong. The contrast was too great. The calm too much. The escape from the tension not fully achieved.

As a Christian, I had long desired to visit Bethlehem, the site of the birth of Jesus Christ, and set out to do so. En route, I passed the Dheisheh refugee camp, one of several that I saw. Walls of barbed wire reached into the sky. Behind them were slums, expansive slums covering the side of a hill. Slums, I assume, like any other around the world — run-down, dirty, depressed, depressing. The original residents of these slums were brought there forcibly forty years ago, and, in many cases, their families have been unable to remove themselves since. In the U.S., the collective American conscience is eased by the knowledge that our society offers at least the slightest opportunity for one to raise oneself from such deprivation. In the camp there seemed no such hope.

Arriving in Manger Square, I was distressed to find that the Church of the Nativity shares space in the small town centre with an Israeli fortress. The small village police station has been turned into a formidable garrison with an armed turret above for keeping watch and high wire

fences below to protect soldiers and army vehicles.

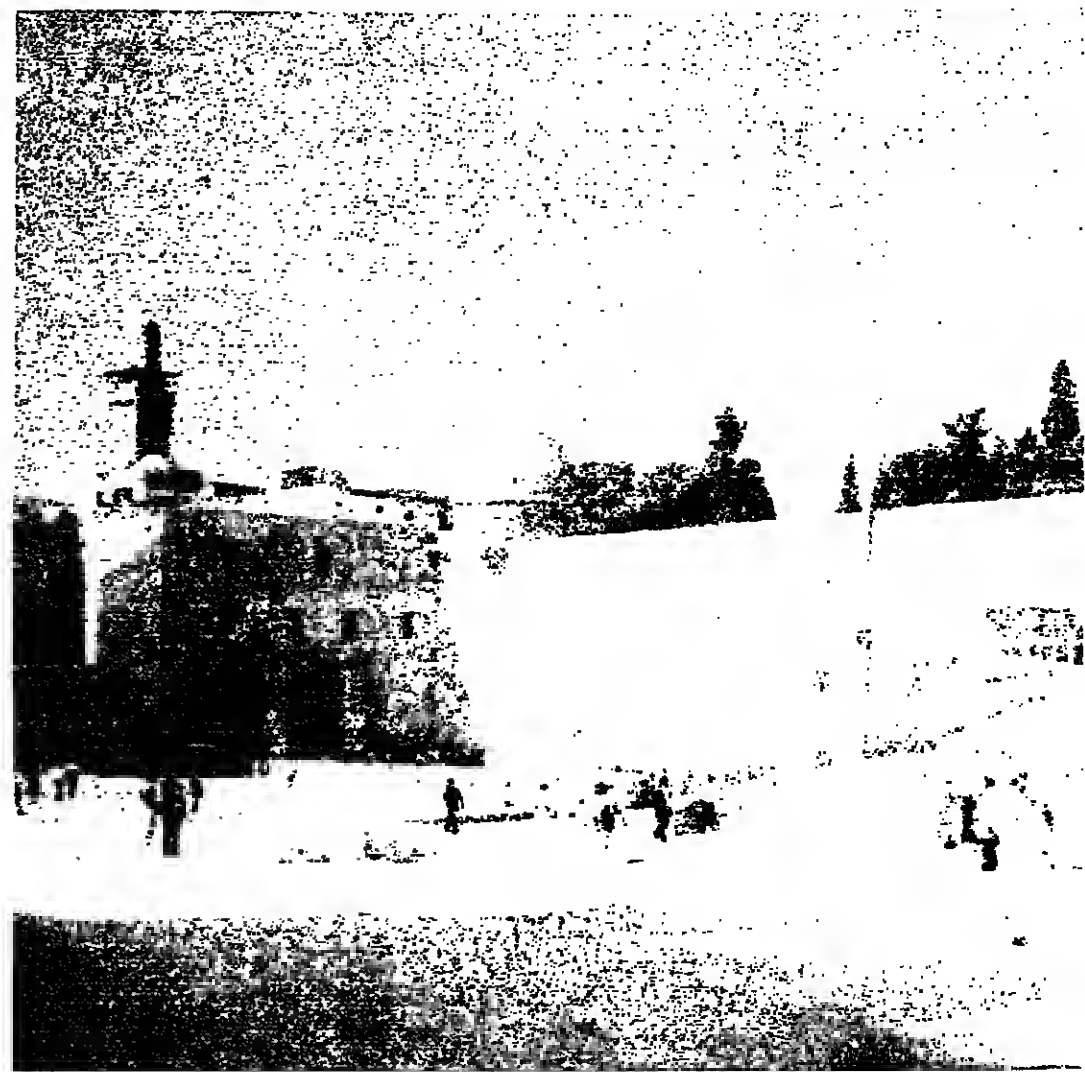
I had long wondered about my eventual visit to the site of Jesus' birth. Would it be an historic and spiritual experience? Would I be greeted by a chorus of angels? Well, not quite... I was reprimanded abruptly by a priest for using a flash bulb inside the sanctuary! Nonetheless, I overcame embarrassment, and the visit and a quiet walk around the town allowed me to briefly contemplate a time two millennia ago and to forget the present madness around me.

But not for long. Plastered everywhere, surrounded by graffiti, were posters memorialising a young "martyr" of the uprising killed by the Israelis. I was told that it was getting close to the time that the clashes often occur and that it was best to leave. Sure enough, the Israeli soldiers were increasing their numbers around the station. I later learned that there was violence in Bethlehem that day.

I drove north from Jerusalem to Ramallah in order to try to get a further sense of the state of affairs in the territories. I entered the Kaddourah refugee camp, walked the hilly streets a bit, and was told that it is considered to be among the "nicer" of the camps. Though some of the houses were comparable to those outside of the camp, there indeed was nothing nice about it.

I tried to make eye contact with people that I encountered, but mostly they were unwilling. When I succeeded in having someone return my glance — usually a child — I smiled humbly. It seemed a cruel exercise. Before long I moved on — an Israeli soldier high above on the roof of a building had been following me with his binoculars. Better not to ask for trouble.

The centre of Ramallah was an ugly replica of the quaint village that must have existed not so many years ago. The streets and



buildings were neglected, littered and vandalised in a way that I associated with American inner cities where there is only hopelessness and contempt for surroundings and authority. Statements damning the Israeli occupiers, praising Palestinian unity, or promoting the uprising in some way had been painted on virtually every building by, I was told, many of the different Palestinian factions. It seemed that graffiti had become an essential way of expression in a land where there were no other way to communicate such things. Here too, as everywhere, shops

were closed, or slowly being closed so that a few more sales could be made. Walking the streets briefly, I felt despair. I also felt very conspicuous, and I was. The Israeli jeep with the mounted machine-gun rolled by again. Even the soldiers looked at me. Again, it was time to go. I drove through Bir Zeit, the lovely little university town that I understood has historically been a hot-bed of Palestinian nationalism. It was a ghost town. The school buildings were sealed shut. The store fronts that face the college and which certainly used to buzz with the comings and

goings of students were closed. The only life seemed to come from the colourful green, red and black that was everywhere.

The return to Jerusalem was welcome. I felt an odd reassurance being back near the walled city. Things were less desperate there — or so it seemed. The feeling of suppression and dread I had come to know was lifted slightly.

That sense will be further diminished when I return to my home half a world away. Yet, I will continue to ask: How long this occupation? How great the cost? For what reason this injustice?



(Above) Palestinian Bethlehem vegetable market and (below) Israeli gun-toting soldiers. (Photos by Andy MacLoud)



(From left to right) a church entrance in Bethlehem adorned with martyrs' photos, Dheisheh refugee camp behind barbed wire and graffiti everywhere.

## Action not words to save environment



'Fantastic' says environmental protection officer Uwe Lahl in his back-to-nature meadow. (Photo: Holger Flop/Moment)

By Christiane Grefe

A BABBLING brook, the Lutter, which meanders through a Bielefeld park, is in ideological terms the dividing line between two worlds.

The parkland on one side consists of neatly tended lawns, while nature prevails on the other, with herbs and wildflowers in full bloom, alive with the sound of birds and bees.

"So this is what you envisage as a meadow?" asks a wet-footed WDR TV reporter, in Bielefeld to cover the story.

"I feel it's fantastic," says Bielefeld's environmental protection officer, Uwe Lahl.

In the face of embittered resistance, partly overt, partly subversive, by the parks and gardens department, ecologist Lahl has left part of the municipal park to its own devices.

The meadows on one side of the brook are a wetland home to 350 varieties of plant and 20 species of bird, as opposed to 20 and four respectively.

This variety testifies to his environmental headway in everyday industrial Bielefeld, where Social Democrats and Greens have shared power almost continuously for a decade.

The Red-Green coalitions in Frankfurt and Berlin may be on everyone's lips, but Bielefeld has been governed by one, with brief interruptions, since 1979.

Four years ago the Bunte Liste (the local Greens) had Lahl, a

founder of the Bremen Environmental Research Institute and adviser on chemicals to the Green parliamentary party in Bonn (but not, as it happens, himself a Green), appointed environmental protection officer.

In other cities environmental protection officers tend to do little more than issue finely worded leaflets printed on recycled paper. In Bielefeld Lahl is in a much better position.

He is in charge of seven municipal departments, from water resources to health. "This is it," he says, sounding a note of satisfaction. His staff are in a state of shock, blizzed by his cultural revolution.

Uwe Lahl, a committed environmentalist, does not make do with a conference table made of wood, rather than laminated board, for his office.

The apparatus, as he respectfully calls the municipal administration, on the basis of experience long and hard, is seldom at a loss for objections.

One of its objections to the wetland meadow in the municipal park was, for instance, that the gardeners would forfeit their lawnmower bonus!

On a note of humour born of despair he takes a look at the waste paper store he has set up in the cellar of the Rathaus.

It consists of a solitary sack of waste paper. Small wonder he has grown "more vociferous, more overbearing and more impatient" over the (three) years.

Even so, as he puts it, the Federal environment minister's noise and water pollution ceilings are observed now he is environmental protection officer in Bielefeld. "Just imagine," says Lahl, with a mischievous look, "the people who are supposed to make sure that water here is kept pure actually do their job!"

He has brought about 150 new local government appointments to monitor environmental protection, much to the chagrin and alarm of local firms.

Environmental protection staff not only take water samples for pollution analysis in the right places; they have had no qualms about ordering closures of firms that refused to comply with pollution regulations.

Two and a half years ago 100 employers went on to the offensive, compiling a "worried" report on Bielefeld as governed by a Red-Green coalition.

"Industrial development is viewed with potential mistrust, investment is all too often hampered by administrative measures," they sullenly noted, commenting on the new priorities.

Uwe Lahl's comment, paraphrasing Lenin, as he puts it: "Measure your success in terms of how the other side reacts."

Feldmühle originally sought to side-step clean water regulations when they planned to enlarge their Bielefeld paper mill. The company used the old argument: jobs.

Four hundred new jobs were at

stake, the mayor and corporation were told. Far from shaking in their shoes, local officials were unimpressed.

The compromise finally agreed was so tough that "the company's water purification plant engineers must have sweated blood," Lahl says.

Winkel, a textiles company, has an agreement on water pollution that expires next year. Lahl feels the firm needs to invest between DM 10 million and DM 15 million in new purification plant.

The company is unhappy about the "exacting standards on which the local authority insists" and the "zeal it has shown in insisting on standards being met."

It sets great store by the entrepreneur "for once" being relied on to show a sense of ecological responsibility.

Lahl has his doubts, keen though he is on constructive cooperation with industry.

"I don't want to fill the files with litigation," he says. "Results are what I want, and I'm as tough as they come on essentials but conciliatory on details."

He visits firms to enable them to get to know each other and dispel prejudices. But at Thyssen, the city's third-largest employer, the two are clearly worlds apart.

The city's environmental protection officer arrives half an hour late in jeans and a striped shirt ("I have no time for tactical ploys," he says) and even turns down an offer of lunch ("No

time, sorry!").

His hosts are three men in pin-striped suits who politely stress their own environmental commitment by expressing regret that traffic lights on main roads aren't phased to keep vehicles moving at a steady speed. The Bielefeld Thyssen works is a motor industry supplier (pressed steel). Lahl is shown a slide show. Then they tour the works, with preliminary queries about water purification. Thyssen's agreement with the city is soon due to expire too.

Uwe Lahl would like to encourage investment by environment-oriented industry.

Bielefeld foundries "hate his guts" because he is determined to make them invest in plant to recycle polluted process sand, but plant manufacturers are delighted.

Lahl is a chemist by profession. He and his staff have systematically tracked down old toxic waste deposits.

Entire housing estates were polluted, garden topsoil has been excavated and is due to be replaced.

Schemes of this kind are expensive, but in Bielefeld expense is considered worthwhile. Public opinion has been sensitive since a headline-hitting toxin scandal in nearby Braake.

Lahl has persuaded the council to invest DM 70 million in modernising the municipal garbage incinerator too.

It is a concrete building that

looks harmless enough, surrounded by greenery, but inside it is a stinking inferno, energetically leaking dioxin and other toxins. Effective filters are badly needed.

Lahl, with what he calls his foible for technology, set out to update the incinerator by having himself appointed plant manager.

It was a controversial move even among the Greens. "Enormous sums of money are blocked," said Green Councillor Reinier Schiller-Diekhut, "that could be spent on ecological waste disposal."

The Greens argue that garbage incinerators are a safety valve for the throwaway society.

Toxic waste disposal, however, demonstrates that there are limits to ecology in local government.

"No matter how much I increase the charges as an incentive not to produce toxic waste in the first place," Lahl complains, "it will be no use if waste producers are soon to be allowed to dump waste at bargain basement rates in Belgium or France."

His ban on PVC in local government buildings, adopted by several other local authorities, has been challenged by the European Commission in Brussels.

His bid to stem the tide of garbage by taxing packaging has failed because of doubts whether local authorities are entitled to levy a tax of this kind.

So on this and other points the ball is now in Bonn's court — Die Zeit, Hamburg.

**JTV CHANNEL 2 HIGHLIGHTS:** On Monday at 9:10 the miniseries *Around the World in 80 Days* continues with Queen Victoria and her aide in London being thrilled that Fogg has miraculously restored England's relationship with Burma, but they later get news that he is lost at sea. The travellers, however, are safe in Yokohama, where they board the S.S. General Grant bound for San Francisco. During their trip, Fogg and Aouda begin to realise their strong attraction to each other. Another miniseries, *My Wicked, Wicked Way: The Legend of Errol Flynn*, continues. The actor's ordeal with his wife — who is an actress too — begins when he becomes a star, sought by female fans wherever he goes. On Wednesday at 10:20 Jack the Ripper continues his murders with the Scotland Yard at his tail. On Thursday at 8:30 the Bill Cosby show continues with a new episode in which mother and daughter are at odds. Vanessa forms a band and her mother is all against the idea. At 9:10 there is *Beauty and the Beast* with a new episode entitled *Ceremony of Innocence*. On Friday at 8:30 there is the Guinness Book of Records with a new batch of records.

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## ACC ministers stress need for achieving industrial integration

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Industry and Trade from the founding states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) — Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen — Sunday stressed the need for achieving industrial integration among the ACC member states, through the formation of an information bank to collect, compile and analyse information on the industrial sector and unify industrial terms.

At the conclusion of their meetings in Baghdad, the ministers decided to form a specialised technical committee to coordinate and unify standards and specifications of industrial products.

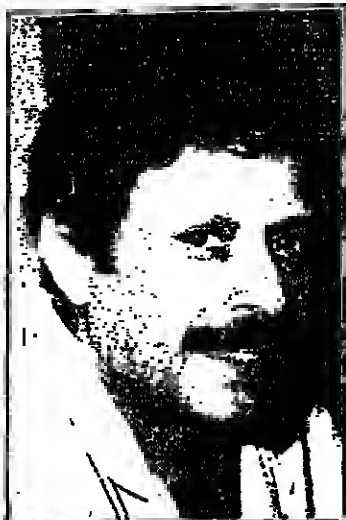
The committee will also be in charge of organising the exchange of specialised expertise, research and transfer of technology, in addition to encouraging the establishment of specialised companies and offices responsible for preparing feasibility studies for industrial projects.

The ministers called for speeding up work on connecting the four countries' electric grids, and

setting up a liaison office at the ministries of industry in the four countries to follow up on the implementation of the adopted directives and resolutions and to form specialised technical committees.

The Jordanian delegation to the meetings was headed by Minister of Industry and Trade Zaid Innab, and included the ministry's Secretary General Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

In an arrival statement Saqqaf said that the ACC ministers of industry and trade emphasised the need for adopting practical formulas that ensure the highest



Mohammad Al Saqqaf

degrees of coordination among the four countries, upon importing or exporting their products to each other or abroad.

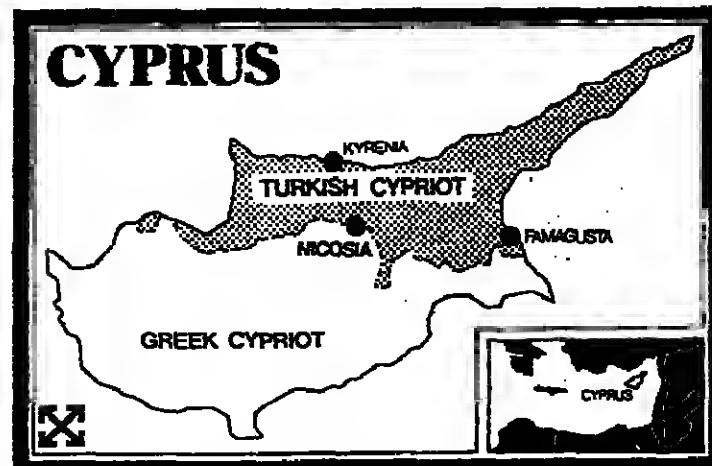
Saqqaf pointed out that the ministers adopted a number of

recommendations, designed to achieve the maximum degree of coordination and cooperation upon importing or exporting basic and strategic commodities, such as wheat, grains, rice, milk, meat, etc.

One of the recommendations called on the working group, emanating from the meetings, to prepare the necessary studies on importation of basic and strategic commodities, Saqqaf said.

He added that the ministers have decided to form working groups, grouping specialised representatives from the four Arab countries to study issues pertaining to providing protection for the items exchanged by the four countries, and to set up a mechanism whereby payments resulting from commercial exchange will be settled.

They also called for drawing up a unified customs tariff and to standardise the service wages collected on the various vehicles.



## North Cyprus enjoys record tourist season

KYRENIA, Cyprus (R) — Crowds soak up the Mediterranean sun beside the half-moon quay of this scenic town as break-away North Cyprus enjoys another record tourist season.

Everyone appears happy, even officials who rely heavily on tourism revenue to keep the self-proclaimed state, recognised only by Turkey, economically viable.

"Net revenues from tourism are likely to be \$130 million this year after 118 million in 1988," Ayfer Erkmen, acting under-secretary at the State Planning Organisation, told Reuters.

The number of registered tourists has risen from 2,621 in 1977 to 4,569 in 1988, he said. The government envisages 10,000 in 1992, with a ceiling of 20,000 by the year 2,000.

A total of 229,000 tourists, lured by beaches and dramatic reminders of past civilisations, visited last year, exceeding North Cyprus's population of 167,000.

The 1988 figure, up from 184,000 in 1987, included 169,000 Turks. The rest were mainly from Austria, Belgium, Britain, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and the United States.

An inducement for some tourists is the largely unspoilt character of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)," a result of restricted cash and diplomatic isolation.

Walking through narrow alleyways in Kyrenia and other resorts

such as Famagusta is like a trip back in time, while few homes are seen on the jagged Kyrenia mountain range.

"Speculation is under control. The government limits most new buildings in Kyrenia to two storeys," said Ahmet Ozkan, head of the Cyprus Turkish Tourism and Travel Agents Association.

Ozkan has been a driving force behind tourism in the TRNC, using international contacts he made in the business before the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

The TRNC provides tax breaks and other incentives, including permission to repatriate profits, in order to attract foreign operators in the tourism sector.

Hotel rates range up to about \$40 a day in Kyrenia, where a Roman harbour is overlooked by a Byzantine-era castle. But Ozkan said prices were subject to change because of a price war with hotels in Turkey, where a tourism boom is slowing down.

One drawback to tourism is a ban on direct flights from Europe, with charter services forced to stop in Turkey.

All 15 people on board were killed in February last year when a Yugoslav Boeing 727 preparing to land and pick up a group of Finnish tourists hit a peak on the Kyrenia range.

"Some Fins held off coming to us after that but things are back to normal now," Ozkan said.

## Indonesia sees possible emergency OPEC meeting

JAKARTA (R) — The oil exporters' group OPEC, some of whose members are ignoring output agreements, may have to hold an emergency meeting if prices drop too far, member-state Indonesia said Saturday.

"I don't think prices will reach the \$15 level. But before it reached that level OPEC might have to hold an emergency meeting," Mines and Energy Minister Ghanjar Kartasasmita told reporters.

Prices have fallen a dollar in the past week and oil analysts in New York said if they fall below \$17, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) might turn its September

monitoring committee session into a full emergency meeting.

Ghanjar called on his fellow members to stick to their quotas and face up to the fact prices have been falling too quickly.

Western industry executives now put total OPEC output this month at just above 21 million barrels per day compared to agreed quotas totalling 19.5 million.

While OPEC has been putting more oil into the market, world demand has fallen below expectations. The two main flowerers of supply quotas — the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait — both wanted bigger shares when OPEC last month set quotas for the second half of 1989.

## Soviet economic growth falls well behind targets

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet economic growth is falling well behind planned targets for 1989 with wages racing ahead of productivity and pushing the country into an inflationary spiral, official figures showed.

According to the figures, covering the first six months of the year, labour unrest is on the rise across the industrial front while foreign trade has slipped into deficit with advanced industrial countries and Communist states.

The figures, which foreign analysts said will come as a blow to the Kremlin as it tries to push through economic reforms, were presented at a news conference by Nikolai Belov, deputy chief of the State Statistical Committee.

He said average monthly wages had grown at an annualised 10 per cent while productivity had increased by only 2.7 per cent.

"This unhealthy situation means an increased money supply and stronger inflationary tendencies," Belov said.

The figures showed national income growing at a rate of only 2.5 per cent against the target for the year of six per cent, and industrial production at 2.7 per cent against a target of 3.1 per cent.

The overall gross national product was running at 3.5 per cent

growth against the plan of six per cent. All three indicators showed a continued slowdown since disappointing figures issued in April for the first quarter.

"It is clear that during the second half we have to step up our efforts to double the rate of economic growth," Belov said.

"We estimate the current inflation rate at 2.2 per cent," Belov added.

"Once you distill out this inflation rate, which anyway seems very low, you end up with what looks like practically no growth at all," one foreign diplomatic analyst of the Soviet economy said.

Belov said the country lost more than two million working days and output worth some 200 million roubles (\$320 billion) in the first six months of the year — before the countrywide coal miners' strikes this month.

He said the miners' stoppages, now mainly over, "will put a very heavy burden on the economy in the second half of the year," but gave no estimate of their overall cost.

Although production of consumer goods and food products — in short supply across the country and with basic items unobtainable in many areas — had increased, he said, "the imbalance of this market causes us special concern."

## Jobless rate in industrial world to rise next year

PARIS (AP) — Unemployment in the world's main free-market countries is dropping this year to a predicted average rate of 7 per cent, but is likely to edge back up next year, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has said.

The 24-nation agency said in an annual report on employment that governments should address the problem of long-term unemployment with better training programmes, more flexible work schedules and steps to reduce institutional inefficiencies.

It said the average unemployment rate was 7.3 per cent in 1988 and predicted it would drop to 7.0 per cent this year before climbing again to 7.25 per cent in 1990.

The OECD economists urged the removal of obstacles to "non-standard" forms of activity such as part-time work, weekend work, home work and self-employment.

"The permanent job as an entitlement to secure income in return for performing the same unchanging tasks is increasingly inappropriate in societies which seek to mobilise their full talents in response to evolving technologies and markets," it said in the report.

Current policies on unemployment benefits also were called

into question. The OECD suggested that passive income support could be replaced by "active" programmes in which recipients undergo job training.

The OECD forecast an unemployment rate of 5.25 per cent this year in the United States, moving up to 5.5 per cent in 1990.

In Japan, it predicted stable unemployment at 2.25 per cent, while in West Germany the agency forecast a decline from 7.5 per cent this year to 7.0 per cent next year.

Britain's unemployment was seen falling from 8.2 per cent last year to 7.0 per cent in 1989, then moving back up to 7.25 per cent next year. Italy's rate was predicted to be 11.0 per cent this year and 11.5 per cent next year.

France's rate is expected to be 10.0 per cent in 1989 and 10.25 per cent next year, while Canada's was seen holding stable at 7.75 per cent both years.

The member nations of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and West Germany.

## Ethiopia unveils foreign joint venture incentives

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Marxist Ethiopia unveiled a fresh incentive scheme to tempt foreign and local investors into playing a bigger role in its struggling economy.

The Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, Akilu Afework, described the measures as "only the forerunners of many more legal instruments that have been lined up" to lure investment.

"The investment climate with which this decree has been born looks very conducive and (more encouraging than ever before)," he told a news conference.

As proof he cited moves to end the civil war in the northern province of Eritrea, where rebels have fought for independence for

28 years, and an improvement in relations with neighbouring Somalia and Sudan, long strained by regional conflict.

A peaceful regional environment, he said, "ought to help investors feel more at ease," he said.

The economy has long been burdened by debt, drought and war and President Mengistu Haile Mariam said in November that it had grown only one per cent a year in the previous decade.

The new investment decree, which includes tax, dividend and import concessions, is the latest in a series of measures to loosen the economy and stimulate output.

## Japan offers to rebuild shattered Kampuchea

PARIS (R) — Japan says it is willing to throw its economic might into rebuilding Kampuchea if a 19-nation peace conference finds a comprehensive solution to the 10-year-old civil war which has shattered the Indochinese nation.

A Japanese official said on the eve of the conference opening in Paris Sunday that Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuoka would propose Japan organises and bankrolls an international commission to reconstruct the country.

"This symbolises the arrival of Japan in the international community as a peacemaking nation," Foreign Ministry spokesman Seichi Kondo told journalists.

The conference assembles leaders of the four warring Kampuchean factions — the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean

government and three resistance groups — together with foreign ministers representing major powers including the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

Kondo said Japan's role would be feasible only if the conference agreed to a "comprehensive solution" along the lines proposed by resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"It would be closely linked to a comprehensive political solution. It would be something that expedites the process towards that solution," he said.

"It should not be something that could lead to a departure from that process. That's why we've been very cautious in our approach to it," he added.

Asked if Japan would pay for the commission, Kondo replied: "Yes, that would be commensurate with our economic power."

A Japanese diplomat said that although funds would not be unlimited, Japan was willing to put up a lot of money.

Western diplomats said Japan's insistence on a comprehensive solution — a term used by resistance groups in their demands to be included in a provisional Kampuchean government — would help the resistance cause.

Sihanouk, Kampuchea's former monarch, is the Western-backed president of the three-party guerrilla coalition, including the radical Khmer Rouge, fighting the Phnom Penh government.

Kondo said Japan's motive for the plans, to be announced by Foreign Minister Mitsuoka in a speech Monday, was not just economic.

"It's not a question of commercial interest. We are interested in bringing peace to Asia," he said.

"Since last year Japan has been cautiously stepping out of the economic area into a more political field."

The details of the proposed reconstruction commission have not been worked out but Kondo said in principle any country that wanted to be able to take part. Its emphasis would be on economic reconstruction.

He said Japan was asked by France, the organiser of the conference, to chair a working-level commission on reconstruction after the ministerial session of the conference finishes on Tuesday.

That commission is one of three to meet during August, putting substance to any accords reached by the foreign ministers at the conference. The other two will tackle the monitoring of a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the repatriation of refugees.

## Argentina to ask creditors for time to correct economy

BUENOS AIRES (Agencies) — Argentina will ask creditors for time to correct its hyperinflation-stricken economy before resuming payments on its \$60 billion foreign debt, a presidential adviser said.

"That debt, although imprudently incurred, is a debt of honour for the nation," right-wing congressman Alvaro Alsogaray said in a recent televised speech.

"We will pay that debt, asking only for time to produce the resources to do so and flexibility on our creditors' part," he added.

Alsogaray did not specify when full payments would resume and acknowledged Argentina had not serviced most of its debt for more than a year.

"(Argentina) is incapable of meeting its obligations," said Alsogaray, who for more than 40 years was a fierce critic of President Carlos Menem's Party.

"It has not even paid interest. Foreign credit has virtually dried out... during the past year we have not met any of our external obligations."

Private banks and international lending agencies have shunned Argentina, which has piled up more than \$3.5 billion in interest arrears since April, 1988.

"Our image abroad could not be worse. We are no longer credible. All of this must be redressed," he added.

Menem, who took office on July 8, surprised supporters of his Populist Party by appointing outsiders such as Alsogaray to his administration.

Menem has imposed sweeping measures to quash inflation running at 200 per cent a month. He plans to sell off state companies, raise taxes and slash public spending.

But his programme, which included massive rises in public service charges, suffered a setback this week when consumers refused to pay gas and electricity increases of more than 1,000 per cent.

The government is eager to

attract foreign investment and to resume talks with creditors but Alsogaray warned Argentines they could not expect overseas help if they did not trust their own country.

Alsogaray, who said a good part of Argentines' savings were invested abroad, estimates his countrymen hoard between \$5 and \$7 billion that is not earning any sort of interest.

He urged them to pull their savings "from under the mattress."

Wary Argentines, who have seen the austral currency lose more than 97 per cent of its value against the U.S. dollar in six months, have turned to hard currency to hedge against inflation.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have praised Menem's vows to redress the economy, but analysts say Argentina is in no position to aspire to a debt-reduction plan similar to the one Mexico secured

to cut by 35 per cent \$53 billion of its \$100 billion foreign debt.

Meanwhile the Senate Thursday approved a bill to speed up the sale of state companies, one of the principal elements of Menem's plan to reform the devastated economy.

The measure gives Menem sweeping authority to sign, cancel and revise contracts.

The bill went to House of Deputies for review. "The Peronist Party has the votes in both houses to pass it," said Cesar Jaroslavy, leader of the opposition Radical Civic Union bloc in the lower house.

The state reform law, and the economic and social emergency law on which congressional debate is scheduled to begin in early August, are the backbone of Menem's plans to stabilise the economy and spur economic growth.

The cost of living in June soared by 114.5 per cent. With that hyperinflation have come recession, unemployment, shrunken real wages and social tensions.

The national deficit — which is projected to approach an untenable 12 to 15 per cent of gross national product this year — is largely due to operating losses at the hundreds of companies owned or administered by the state.

The biggest 13 companies may lose \$3.3 billion this year, the Public Works Ministry reported in late June. The oil company YPF alone is projected to lose \$1b billion and the state railway, \$500 million.

Total operating losses could reach \$5.5 billion, the report said.

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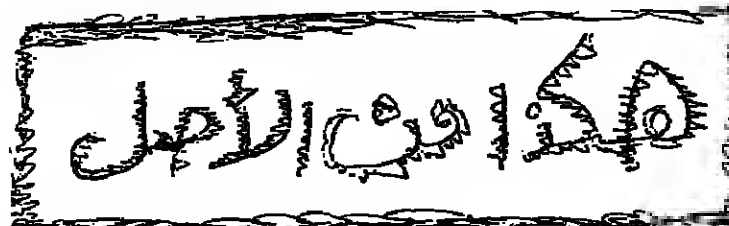
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| Sunday, July 30, 1989       |       |       |                        |       |       |
| Central Bank official rates |       |       |                        |       |       |
|                             | Buy   | Sell  |                        | Buy   | Sell  |
| U.S. dollar                 | 573.4 | 579.4 | Japanese yen (for 100) | 90.1  | 91.0  |
| Pound Sterling              | 948.1 | 957.6 | Dutch guilder          | 412.2 | 416.3 |
| Deutschemark                | 303.2 | 308.3 | Swedish crown          | 89.6  | 90.2  |
| Swiss franc                 | 354.7 | 358.2 | Italian lira (for 100) | 42.4  | 42.8  |
|                             |       |       | Belgian franc (for 10) | 145.5 | 147.0 |





## Sotomayor makes 8 foot jump

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Cuba's Javier Sotomayor became the first person to jump 8 feet (2.44 metres), setting a world record Saturday night at the Caribbean championships.

"It is a fantastic feat because I am the first man in jumping the eight feet, and that is fabulous," said Sotomayor, 21.

Sotomayor set the previous mark of 7-11½ (2.426 metres) in 1988 in Salamanca, Spain. At that time, the Cuban's jump broke the previous outdoor world record of 7-11 (2.413 metres) set by Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden in Stockholm on June 6, 1987.

Sotomayor also holds the indoor mark at 7-11½ (2.426 metres).

He made the historic jump in his second try. In his first attempt, Sotomayor tried at 8-0 feet but he touched the beam with his left leg.

Sotomayor did not have a shot at a gold medal at the 1988 summer Olympics because Cuba

boycotted the games.

The 6-foot-4 (1.92-metre) Cuban said he was not disappointed about not being able to compete in the Seoul Olympics and is looking forward to 1992 in Barcelona, Spain.

Reaching the 8-foot barrier is a significant mark in track and field.

In the men's high jump, the record metrically is now 2.44, exactly 8 feet, but for Europeans, the more significant height would be 2.45 (8 feet and ½ inch), since they recognise increases of five centimetres.

"Every time you go up five centimetres, it's important," said Olympian Jimmy Howard, the former American record-holder. "When someone clears 2.50 (8 feet 2½ inches), it will be phenomenal."

In the pole vault, the 20-foot (6.09 metre) barrier is in reach but has not been cracked. The record-holder is Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union at 19 feet and 10½ inches (5.957 metres).

## Bradshaw hits Hall of Fame

ROANOKE, Texas (AP) — Former free safety Cliff Harris remembers that the Dallas Cowboys arrived for the Super Bowl in January, 1979 armed with a 6-inch (15-centimetre) stack of computer printouts that would give them an edge over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

But nowhere was there a formula for undoing quarterback Terry Bradshaw, the quarterback who was inducted into the pro football Hall of Fame Saturday.

Bradshaw's knack for the spectacular leaves Harris frustrated

even today, more than 10 years after the two last matched strategies in a Super Bowl.

"I studied the psychology of the quarterback," said Harris, who played for the Cowboys from 1970-79 and was named all-pro four times. "I would look at the play at this time. I'd look at Bradshaw. I could not figure out who he was keying."

"There was a frustration, because you might technically carry out a defence as best you could but he could still beat you with his

physical ability."

Bradshaw was joined in the Hall of Fame's newest class by defensive backs Mel Blount of the Steelers and Willie Wood of the Green Bay Packers and offensive lineman Art Shell of the Oakland Raiders.

The Steelers won four Super Bowls and eight AFC Central Division championships during Bradshaw's 14 years. In 1972, he led the Steelers to their first division championship in the team's 40-year history.

Bradshaw was elected in his first year of eligibility.

"To get in on any ballot is an honour, but the first ballot makes it especially special," said Bradshaw, who lives west of Dallas with his wife, Charla, and their two daughters.

## Senna wins W. German Grand Prix

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — World champion Ayrton Senna of Brazil ended his run of four consecutive non-finishes in triumphant style Sunday when he won the West German Grand Prix Motor Race.

Senna, driving a McLaren, was forced to claim victory the hard way, however, snatching the lead from McLaren team-mate Alain Prost of France only on the 43rd lap of the 45-lap race.

Senna's win cut Prost's lead in this year's drivers' championship to 17 points and rekindled the Brazilian's hopes of hanging on to the title he won for the first time last year.

Prost, who had been into the pits two laps earlier, went into the

lead and the McLaren pair then fought out a close tussle right through to the final laps.

Prost then lost fifth gear at the end of the long straight and his error allowed the Brazilian to pass him and flash through to snatch an unlikely win.

Only 12 cars finished the race and among the retirements was accident victim Italian Emanuele Pirro who crashed in his Benetton on the 27th lap.

He went straight on at the Agip curve and careered into the safety blocks before coming to a halt as his car began to disintegrate.

Pirro was treated at the track-side by emergency service men before being taken away in an ambulance.

Mansell's Ferrari team-mate

Gerhard Berger of Austria was another accident victim. He crashed on the 14th lap, then went straight on at the first Chi-

cane.

His car flew across the circuit in front of Mansell before coming to a halt. Berger climbed out of the car unhurt.

Final results of the race: Race distance: 45 laps (305.866 kilometres)

1. Ayrton Senna (Brazil) McLaren one hour 21 minutes 43.302 seconds (average speed 224.566 kph)  
2. Alain Prost (France) McLaren 18.151 seconds behind  
3. Nigel Mansell (Britain) Ferrari 1:23.245  
4. Riccardo Patrese (Italy) Williams one lap behind  
5. Nelson Piquet (Brazil) Lotus 1 lap  
6. Derek Warwick (Britain) Arrows 1 lap  
7. Andrea de Cesaris (Italy) Dallara 1 lap  
8. Martin Brundle (Britain) Brabham 1 lap  
9. Pierluigi Martini (Italy) Minardi 1 lap  
10. Jean Alesi (France) Tyrrell 2 laps  
11. Rene Arnoux (France) Ligier 3 laps  
12. Eddie Cheever (U.S.) Arrows 5 laps

## Dethroned boxer's camp challenges decision

TORONTO (AP) — A spokesman for deposed Canadian heavyweight boxing champion Donovan "Razor" Ruddock says you can't deal with smoke when there are other fires to stoke.

Ruddock was stripped of his title Friday by the Canadian Professional Boxing Federation when there was no contract signed for the Toronto fighter to defend for the first time since winning the crown in May 1988.

Murray Goodman, speaking on behalf of Ruddock's New Jersey-based manager, Murad Muham-

mad, said Saturday in a telephone interview the proposed fight with top-contender Tony Morrison didn't materialise because the

Toronto promoters didn't live up to their end of the bargain.

"The promoters (Executive Personnel Inc.) have failed to live up to their commitments," Goodman said, adding "they don't even have a licence to promote."

Goodman said that under the circumstances Ruddock should not be denied his title because the promoters were unable to legally negotiate a contract to stage the fight, either with Morrison or any other top contender.

Ron Hayter of Edmonton, chairman of the CPBF, said Friday in announcing that the federation was withdrawing its recognition of Ruddock.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

JAITE, PRPIC ADVANCE TO STUTTGART FINAL: Martin Jaite of Argentina defeated West Germany's Jens Woehrman 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 Saturday, advancing to the final round of the \$350,000 Stuttgart Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Goran Prpic of Yugoslavia defeated Spain's Sergio Bruguera 3-6, 7-5, 6-1 in the other semifinal match. Woehrman and Jaite played a close first set, with the West German finally taking it 7-5. But Jaite put Woehrman to work in the last two sets, bombarding him with strong serves and lightning volleys for a come-from-behind victory. The Argentine won the match in two hours and 34 minutes. (AP)

FIRST THREE PLACES VIRTUALLY ASSURED IN COWES: The first three places in the 200-mile (320-kilometre) Admiral's Cup channel race were virtually assured Saturday after three boats broke away from the fleet and secured a 90-minute lead. At the halfway stage Japan's Will, Denmark's Andiesbanken and first-race winner Jamarilla of Britain opened up a strong lead over the other 39 yachts as they rounded a buoy south of the Isle of Wight. All three are big 50-foot (15-metre) crafts, but two other vessels the same size, Great News of the United States and Stockbroker Container of Denmark, couldn't stay with them. The whole fleet was spread out across 40 miles (64 kilometres) and it was the Danes who appeared to be in the strongest overall position. At the end of the second passage they were second, 10th and 18th while the current leaders, Australia, were 5th, 11th and 29th. With one of the British boats struggling with the backmarkers it looked as if Australia would consolidate its lead while Denmark — which started the Admirals Cup series as favourite — could regain some of the face it lost after a disastrous first race. (AP)

MARSEILLE AT TOP AFTER JUST TWO GAMES: Champions Marseille eased a point clear at the top of the French first division after just two games of the season when they grabbed a lucky 1-0 win at home to Nantes Saturday. Goalkeeper Gactan Huard earned Marseille two points when he saved a 62nd-minute penalty after midfielder Patrick Eyraud, outshining new signings Chris Waddle of England and Brazilian Carlos Mazzer, scored just before halftime. Bordeaux slammed four past racing Paris with new signings Klaus Allofs of West Germany and Dutchman Pieter Den Boer each scoring along with two goals from international striker Jean-Marc Ferrier. (R)

CHINA BEATS THAILAND 2-0: China beat Thailand 2-0 in the final match of the World Cup soccer Asian group five qualifying round in the northeastern city of Shenyang Saturday. China finished first in the Asian group five qualifying round and advances to the Asian finals, slated for Oct. 12-29 in Singapore. China's Jia Xuquan slammed in the first goal just 30 seconds into the first half with a free kick. Three minutes later, Mai Cbao headed home a pass from teammate Zhu Bo, putting China ahead 2-0. (AP)

PIPE AND SCUDAMORE BACK IN BUSINESS: British jump racing history makers Peter Scudamore and Martin Pipe were quickly off the mark again when the season opened in Neuton Abbot Saturday. Champion jockey Scudamore won the opening event on Hazy Sunset (2-5 favourite) before completing a double on the Pipe-trained out run (6-5 favourite) in a later race. Scudamore, who rode a record 221 winners last season, has been getting fit by jogging on Pipe's all-weather training gallop. "I've never enjoyed a summer break more than this one. I feel great and now I just want to recover the rhythm of last season when I was riding so well," he said. Pipe said that his "break-even target" this time was last season's record total of 208. (R)

WEST GERMAN AND DUTCHMAN WIN SHOW JUMPING: Dirk Schroeder of West Germany turned in a fast, faultless jumpoff aboard Lacross to win Saturday's main show jumping class in the \$148,000 Stockholm international horse show. Schroeder, who also had a faultless ride in the initial round, clocked 41.29 seconds in an 11-way jumpoff to easily beat Hans Hansen of the United States on last lap. Hansen

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## MASTER PLAY FROM TEXAS

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 5 4  
♥ A 10 9 6 3  
♦ 10 3 2  
♣ K 5 3

EAST  
♠ A J 9 7 3  
♥ Q 8 6 2  
♦ Q 7 5 4  
♣ A 9 8 7

SOUTH  
♠ K Q 10  
♥ K 7 2  
♦ K Q 8  
♣ A 6 4 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♠

The leading American on the World Grand Master list is Bob Hamman of Dallas. This hand shows how he got there.

Don't ask us why North didn't even investigate a heart contract. We suspect his gross overbid of three no trump was based more on touching faith in his partner's skill than his high cards! The one saving grace of North's action was that it avoided four hearts, which has no play at all.

West led his fourth-best spade and Hamman won the ten. He led a low heart to the queen and ace, then found the winning continuation by switching to a low diamond. Had

East followed low, the king would have won and declarer would have reverted to hearts, making his contract easily.

East, however, alertly rose with the ace of diamonds and returned a spade, and West allowed the king to win. Declarer now had two tricks in each suit outside of hearts. He proceeded to take his two diamond winners and the ace and king of clubs.

The opening lead and subsequent play of the defense of spades made it likely that West had started with five cards in the suit. Also, he was marked with five diamonds when East discarded on the third round of the suit. And since West had followed to two clubs, he had to have started with a singleton queen of hearts. So Hamman ran the ten of hearts knowing the finesse had to win, and he coasted home with three tricks in that suit.

This hand reminds us of the time when the late Johnny Crawford was asked to solve a problem. "Who's in the game?" he wanted to know. "What's the difference. Pretend it's three more Crawfords." Johnny handed back the scrap of paper. "That game's too tough for me!"

Available for a limited time as a special offer in a two-for-one package of DOUBLES booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

## Mets take fifth loss running

NEW YORK (AP) — The Chicago Cubs whipped New York 10-3 Saturday as the Mets lost their fifth consecutive game, giving up 16 runs and 29 hits to the Cubs in the last two games.

"Our pitching is in shambles and needs some tinkering, to say the least," Mets manager Davey Johnson said after the loss.

Wally Whittemore, making his first major-league start, blew a 2-0 lead, allowing nine hits and four runs in 2, 2-3 innings. Jeff Innis followed and gave up six hits and four runs in 2, 2-3 innings.

The inconsistency of our starters has put a burden on the bullpen," Johnson said.

Chicago, which has won six of seven, had 18 hits, four by Dwight Smith and three each by Jerome Walton and Damon Berryhill.

Expos 2, Cardinals 0

MONTREAL (AP) — Dennis Martinez scattered eight hits to win his 10th consecutive decision as the Montreal Expos won for the seventh time in nine games, downing the St. Louis Cardinals 2-0.

Martinez, 12-1, struck out five and walked four in his third complete game and second shutout. It

was the seventh shutout of his career.

Phillies 6, Pirates 2

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philadelphia Phillies John Kruk hit a two-run, go-ahead homer in the eighth inning off Pittsburgh Pirates' Bob Walk, 6-7, and Charlie Hayes followed with a three-run homer off Doug Bair.

Jeff Parrett, 8-3, relieved starter Bruce Ruffin and allowed three hits in 1, 2-3 innings and Roger McDowell got his last out for his 12th save.

Reds 4, Braves 1

ATLANTA (AP) — Cincinnati Reds' Eric Davis and Todd Benzinger hit solo home runs and Ken Griffey snapped a 1-1 tie with a two-run triple to beat the Atlanta Braves.

Cincinnati has won three in a row following a 10-game losing streak. It's the first time the Reds won three consecutive games since June 7-10.

Astros 8, Giants 1

HOUSTON (AP) — Houston's Eric Anthony homered for his first major-league hit, and the

other Astros homered to back Mark Portugal's three-hitter. Houston called to within two games of the first-place San Francisco Giants.

Anthony hit a two-run homer in the second inning off Rick Reuschel, 13-5. Craig Biggio, Glenn Davis and Ken Caminiti also homered.

Padres 9, Dodgers 4

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Don Schulze won in his Padres debut and Jack Clark and Bip Roberts drove in three runs as San Diego beat Los Angeles for the fifth straight time.

Schulze, acquired from the New York Yankees on July 22 along with Mike Pagliarulo for Walt Terrell, allowed two runs and seven hits in six innings, striking out three and walking two. He had not pitched since July 14.

American League

In the American League the Oakland Athletics tied a club record Saturday, walking 13 Seattle players and handing the Mariners at 14-6 victory.

In other games, it was Red Sox 5, Indians 0. Yankees 7, Blue Jays 2. Tigers 3, Twins 2. Royals 5, Orioles 0.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I'd fire you, Parker, but the equal opportunity laws say I have to employ at least one hopeless nincompoop."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URSOE

TIPAL

PHONIS

SAWLAY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "JERKY FORGO INWARD ABUSED"

Yesterday's Jumble: JERKY FORGO INWARD ABUSED

Answer: The selfish farmhand had trouble milking the cow, because he had no regard for the feeling of this "JUDERS" (others)

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

## THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Fogner



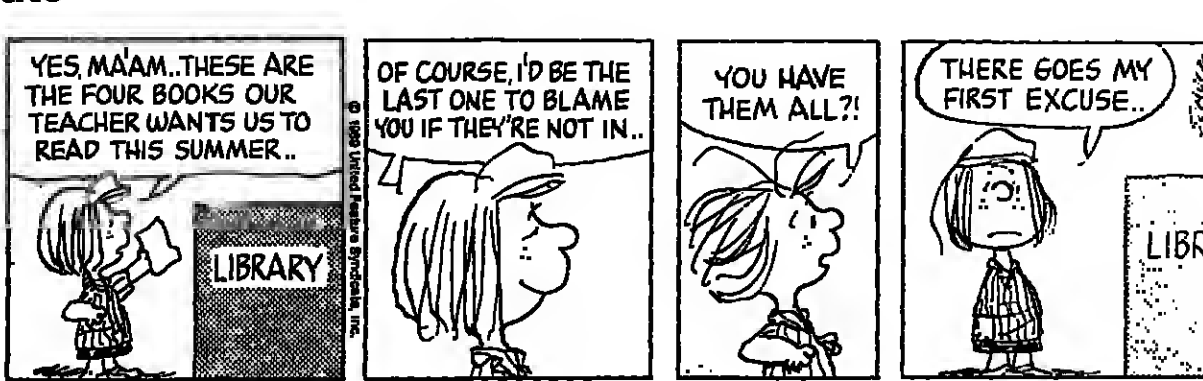
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Feline  
2. Or. letter  
3. FBI's dog  
4. Brute  
5. Keenpoke  
6. "Ara"  
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66. "Ara"  
67. "Ara"

1. Unlaid south  
2. Time past  
3. Sample  
4. Search  
5. Genealogist  
6. Noble count  
7. Whimper  
8. Concern of  
9. Noted  
10. Yugoslav  
11. High or low  
12. Jargon  
13. Snake  
14. Peacock's tort  
15. Transfer's aid  
16. Example of  
17. Bride's place  
18. Delinquent's  
19. Before graph  
20. or chart  
21. Blight  
22. Inconceivable  
23. Anti-rub  
24. Plumed bird  
25. Callar  
26. Grassy  
27. Sacred image  
28. Whimper  
29. Assent  
30. Hym word  
31. Sprig  
32. Confusion of  
33. voice  
34. Juggler  
35. Gangle  
36. box (TV)  
37. Space  
38. Single call  
39. Fruit stone  
40. "Vader"  
41. Names  
42. Author Rand

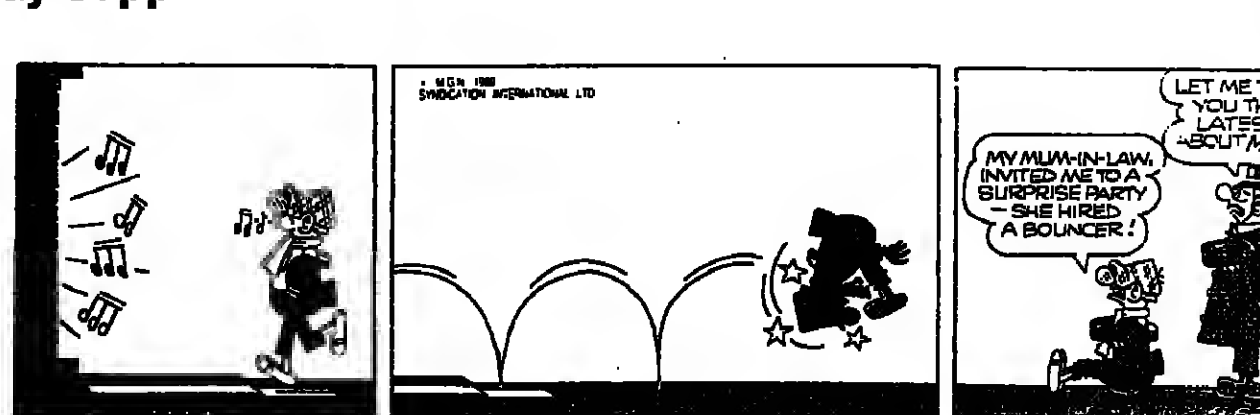
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





## Latvia declares right to veto Soviet laws

MOSCOW (AP) — Latvia joined its two sister Baltic republics in declaring sovereign rights, including the power to veto Soviet laws, the Soviet news agency TASS reported Saturday.

The Latvian parliament's action claims that "laws of the USSR will go into effect on the territory of Latvia only after their ratification by the highest organ of government in the republic," TASS said.

The declaration was the latest development in the move among the Baltic republics — Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia — to achieve substantial independence from Moscow.

On Thursday, the national Supreme Soviet approved the first reading of two resolutions that would give the republics economic independence by Jan. 1.

Estonia last November shocked the Kremlin by declaring sovereignty. The Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet declared the move unconstitutional.

But Estonia pressed forward gingerly, insisting that the Soviet constitution was itself contradictory on the issue.

The republic started by asserting its independence on popular causes like environmental protection, but no direct confrontation has occurred yet on the question of sovereignty.

Lithuania followed Estonia's lead this summer, after the independence-minded Sajudis reform group demonstrated the depth its popular support by sweeping the vast majority

of the republic's seats in the country's first contested elections for parliament.

Latvia is the most controversial case to date, since ethnic Latvians are a minority of the republic's population, and some ethnic Russian residents objected to any change in its relation to the Soviet Union.

TASS reported that the Latvian resolution is couched in terms of criticising former Soviet dictator Josef Stalin.

"For decades, the regime of Stalinism and the dictatorship bound the openness of the republic and deformed national relations. Through independent adoption of legislative, executive and judicial power, blooming is ensured for Latvians and all other ethnic groups," TASS said.

### Parliament group

Radical members of the new Soviet parliament elected five chairmen Sunday, including Kremlin rebel Boris Yeltsin and human rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov, to lead their new group pressing for faster reform.

Yeltsin came top of the poll of 13 candidates to fill five seats at the head of the 300-strong group, the first break in nearly seven decades of officially imposed unity. He collected 144 votes, 92 per cent of those taking part in the ballot.

The group, holding its founding meeting in Moscow, decided he would hold the post of "prime chairman".

Historian Yuri Afanasyev, who came second in the vote, will take over the top job next year.



A heavily armed soldier patrolling a village in Abkhazia, Soviet Georgia, where ethnic violence killed 20 people last week and thousands rallied in Tbilisi for Georgian independence.

## Strikes could hit Soviet railways

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet newspapers indicated concern Sunday that rail strikes could break out and quoted officials as saying such stoppages could bring catastrophe and chaos.

Radical deputies to the Soviet parliament, meeting to form a group to press for faster reform, expressed fears that rail strikes could be used as a pretext to halt the movement towards greater democracy.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said reporters in Leningrad had been told at the headquarters of the huge Oktyabr rail network covering the north-west of the country "of debates going on for several days... and calls for a rail strike."

The government newspaper Izvestia said the Railroad Ministry in Moscow called a meeting of workers' representatives Friday to discuss conditions and quoted a deputy minister as saying rail strikes anywhere caused "general catastrophe".

At a weekend Moscow meeting to create a radical parliamentary faction, one speaker said he feared rail stoppages could be provoked in the wake of the recent wave of miners' strikes to provide a pretext for general repression.

Moscow parliamentarian Sergei Stankievich said further labour unrest, particularly in the

railways, could be used "to put an end to those democratic advances we have so far achieved..."

"I feel there could be some provocation at work to bring about a strike on the railways that could be just such a pretext. I have a feeling that some people are just waiting for it."

Anatoly Markievich, a railway worker deputy from the Soviet Far East, said such strikes "could be turned against democracy and against our group."

The first reference to a possible rail strike from Aug. 1 was made by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a recent appeal for the miners to return to work.

He said further labour unrest — already the worst since the early days of Soviet power — threatened his "perestroika" reform programme.

Settlement of the miners' strike — a virtual capitulation by the central authorities — is expected to cost as much as 5.5 billion roubles (\$8.8 billion) and it was unclear where the money would be found.

The new press reports revealed the depth of concern over threats to the country's vital rail system crippling an economy already wounded by lagging growth, huge deficits and widespread inefficiency.

"The railway workers hold the fate of practically the entire coun-

try in their hands," Pravda said.

"A strike of the (railway) engineers means the factories will stop and there will be chaos in our everyday life," it added.

Vladimir Ginko, first deputy rail minister, told Izvestia strike calls had been posted along the Donetsk railway, near the Byelorussian city of Vitebsk, a major industrial centre.

He blamed the radical Democratic Union, an unofficial opposition group, and said rail service was particularly important now that the grain harvest was under way.

A member of another unofficial group in Moscow said Ukrainian railway workers had been holding informal meetings to discuss a strike and that the Soviet rail minister had issued appeals in the name of Gorbachev against a stoppage.

The report could not be independently confirmed.

The National Trade Union Organisation, which has been widely condemned for failing to defend the interests of the miners, also appealed Sunday for calm on the railways.

The union leadership said their duty to stand by the Soviet working man ended when the "life-support" system of the population was at stake, the union newspaper Trud reported.

## Maputo ditches Marxism

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party Sunday ditched Marxism, declared support for a mixed economy and backed moves to end a 10-year rebel insurgency through negotiation.

The new programme and statutes approved by Frelimo's party congress after a marathon all-night session marked a turning point in the ideological direction of the left-wing party which has ruled Mozambique since independence from Portugal in 1975.

The congress, ending a week of debate, also endorsed moves by President Joaquim Chissano to talk peace with right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

All mention of Marxism-Leninism, the official party ideology adopted in 1977, was dropped in favour of a more moderate, general commitment to socialism. The party, which has just over 300,000 members, is seeking to become more representative of Mozambique's 15 million people, more than 60 per cent of whom are illiterate peasants.

Western diplomats said the ideological shift reflected the growing pragmatism of Chissano's one-party government, which with Western support is struggling to extricate the country from war and economic collapse.

The party's chief ideologue Jorge Rebelo said the message



Joaquim Chissano

received from the people was that the party had "to operate in the context of reality, not in a world of ideals."

The congress declared support for a tough economic recovery plan launched in 1987 and backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The plan steers away from the Marxist notion of centralised state control.

Prime Minister Mario Machungo said the party backed a mixed economy based on farming, to which the state, co-operatives, families and private individuals should all contribute.

In another break from Marxist principles, the congress ruled that private groups, for example religious organisations, could now run their own schools.

The congress was marked by calls from many of the 700 delegates from the country's 10 provinces for an end to the 10-year war which has killed tens of thousands of people and crippled the economy.

## Andreotti wins confidence vote

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti won a final vote of confidence for his five-party government Sunday and appealed to Italians to fight the "murderous and corrupting" influence of organised crime.

The chamber of deputies (lower house) voted 371 to 200 for Italy's 49th post-war government, giving it full powers to tackle urgent problems listed by Andreotti as the mafia, preparation for the 1992 single European market, drugs and tax evasion.

The coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats resurrected by Andreotti after a two-month political crisis won a first vote of confidence in the Senate (upper house) Thursday.

Winding up the confidence debate Sunday, veteran Christian Democrat Andreotti spoke of the pressing need to tackle organised crime.

"The murderous and corrupting aggression of the mafia in some regions of the south and the barbarous arrogance of kidnapping gangs are the most sensational aspects of this alarm... control of normality is being lost," he said.

Andreotti, 70 years old and prime minister for the sixth time, said there was a tendency in such emergencies to place all the blame on governments.

But he added: "I don't think anyone can feel immune from responsibility... everyone, including public administrators, deplores the so-called absence of the state."

"But I want to remind them that they too are the state and I would also like our citizens to feel the civic impulse to line themselves up openly on the side of the law."

An official crime report published last week said the Sicilian mafia and its counterparts in Naples and Calabria had taken the place of left and right-wing guerrilla violence as the biggest threat to the security of the state.

Six Italians are currently held



Giulio Andreotti

by kidnappers demanding large ransoms, and the campaign against the Sicilian mafia has been compromised by an internal witch-bunt for the author of anonymous letters criticising the work methods of a top investigator.

Andreotti said Italy had stamped out left-wing red brigades violence in which 17 public figures were killed in the late 1970s and early 1980s without recourse to special laws.

He said Italy had to prepare for creation of the single European Community (EC) market by overhauling and modernising all its institutions and practices. He said last week his cabinet would hold monthly meetings to review Italy's readiness.

The new government would crack down on tax dodgers both to bring Italy in line with other EC countries and to reduce the country's massive state deficit.

Andreotti said nations should work closely together to beat drug trafficking. But he said the trebling of deaths from drug addiction in Italy over the past three years was not the responsibility of the Rome government.

"Everyone must look deeply into their own conscience," he said.

## Rakowski faces daunting task as Communist leader

WARSAW (R) — Poland's new Communist Party leader Mieczyslaw Rakowski faces economic disaster and the spectre of popular revolt this week as he tackles the job of rebuilding his shattered and demoralised party.

Rakowski, elected party chief Saturday to replace President Wojciech Jaruzelski, was expected to step down as prime minister Monday amid criticism of his government's economic management in the past 10 months.

The Solidarity opposition movement warned Saturday of "an explosion of justified public discontent" when food prices are allowed to rise to near-market levels this week in a bid to switch Polish agriculture to a Western-style economic model.

The communist-led OPZZ unions have also warned of massive unrest. Both unions say they will back workers' protests. They call the plan ill-prepared and prop-

osed compensation inadequate. Officials say prices could soar 300 or 400 per cent and push nearly two-thirds of Poland's 38 million people below the poverty line.

Rakowski's resignation as prime minister is to be debated by parliament Monday and Jaruzelski will name a successor after that.

The delay in naming a new prime minister, caused by a deadlock over whether and how Solidarity will join a coalition government, means the nation may have to confront the crisis without a properly-installed government.

Smaller food price rises sparked popular revolts that led to the overthrow of Communist governments and Communist Party leaderships in 1970 and 1980.

This time, politicians fear an upheaval that could sweep away political and economic reforms that have brought Solidarity into

parliament and set Poland on the road to parliamentary democracy.

Western diplomats said that Rakowski, despite his much-criticised performance as prime minister, was a good choice to revitalise the Communist Party, badly demoralised after its crushing election defeat by Solidarity last month.

But they believed that with Jaruzelski as state president, the office of party leader no longer carried the power it once had.

"It is not the undisputed strongman role that it has been since the war," one diplomat said. "But I'm sure Rakowski will try to assert himself. He is an active and vigorous individual."

A Solidarity source, however, said Rakowski was probably too late to save the party from internal divisions between reformers and hardliners and a declining role in national affairs.

## Anti-apartheid protest aims at embarrassing Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Opposition groups plan mass defiance of race segregation laws this week to challenge a government that is telling the world it wants to ease apartheid.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who this month described apartheid as an albatross around South Africa's neck, has accused opponents of planning a violent campaign of bombings and disruption of health services.

Protest group representing more than one million people say fears of mass demonstrations will not deter them from campaigning for desegregation of services like hospitals, recreational facilities and schools.

Vlok says he will take tough action against the defiance campaign due to start Wednesday, in which blacks will be encouraged to seek treatment at whites-only hospitals. A new law introduced last week makes people entering hospitals without official permission liable to fines and jail sentences.

"Government sources have often proclaimed apartheid is

dead... it must be brought to the attention of the world that apartheid continues," the opposition Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) said. It denied planning violence.

Political analysts said that, provided the campaign were peaceful, a government crackdown would undercut weeks of official action portraying Pretoria as keen on political reform.

They pointed to unprecedented talks between President P.W. Botha and jailed black leader Nelson Mandela this month which drew rare praise for the authorities from a mainly unsympathetic world.

The meeting heightened speculation that Mandela, sent to jail more than 25 years ago, would soon be released and that there would be accelerated moves to end apartheid under the presidency of National Party leader F.W. de Klerk, almost certain to succeed Botha after September elections.

De Klerk has promised "drastic changes" to give blacks a say in government but wants segregation retained in many areas of

life. Pro-government media have toned down criticism of Mandela, hitherto portrayed as a violent revolutionary.

In an unusual speech on July 4, Vlok said apartheid should have ended long ago because it had "become an albatross" around South Africa's neck.

"If we do not get rid of it, it will crucify us," he told a political meeting in what newspapers said was the strongest public condemnation of apartheid ever officially voiced. It had become something the government wanted to kill, he said.

Analysts said Pretoria's reformist signals had raised international hopes of an eventual political settlement so high that a harsh crackdown this week would risk a toughening of anti-apartheid trade sanctions from abroad.

"The government has finally abjured apartheid. It will find it hard to explain to the outside world that segregation of public facilities is not apartheid," wrote Harvey Tyson, editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper, the Star.

## Seoul: Chinese couple seek overseas asylum

SEOUL (R) — A Chinese army officer and his wife who defected to South Korea across the border from North Korea are seeking asylum in a third country and Seoul will respect their wishes, a government official said Sunday.

"We understand the couple want to go to a third country," he said without saying whether Major Zuo Xiukai, 41, and his wife would seek sanctuary.

"The government will respect their wishes according to international law and practices," the official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

Zuo, a member of a Chinese detachment monitoring the 1953 Korean war armistice, and his wife walked across the demarcation line in the border town village of Panmunjom Saturday.

Seven Chinese pilots have flown their planes to South Korea to seek political asylum in Taiwan.

Two other defectors who crossed the Korean border several years ago were sent to Rome for processing by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees before settling in the United States.

They were Vasily Yakovlevich Matuzok, a Soviet language student who defected to South Korea in 1984, and Czech soldier Robert Orszagh, who defected in 1981.

In October 1986, a Chinese pilot, Chen Tsai-tien, 26, flew his

MiG-19 fighter to South Korea and was later sent to Taiwan where he was granted the rank of major in the nationalist Chinese air force. He was also awarded with gold worth more than \$2 million.

Zuo, from Shandong province, is the first Chinese officer reported to have defected to South Korea through Panmunjom since the 1952-1953 Korean war.

As a member of the military armistice commission, Zuo could stroll around Panmunjom without causing suspicions of North Korean guards, United Nations Command (UNC) officials said.

China, which fought alongside North Korea against the U.S.-led United Nations forces in the South, is a signatory to the armistice.

U.S. officials said there was no fighting when the Chinese couple crossed the border.

When Matuzok defected to the south by breaking away from a group of tourists on a Panmunjom visit, guards from the two sides were engaged in a gun-battle.

UNC and South Korean officials refused to say whether Zuo's defection was linked to unrest in China following the crushing of a student-led democracy movement in June.

Past defections by Chinese pilots embarrassed South Korea which has no diplomatic relations with China.

## Colour copier headache for anti-counterfeiters

By Kelly P. Kissel  
The Associated Press

HUNTINGTON, West Virginia — Counterfeiting used to be a skilled craft, but one recent case illustrates the law enforcement agent's greatest fear: that new photocopy technology makes it possible for just about anyone to produce fake money.

John P. McCoy, who was convicted last week in an operation that made \$800,000 worth of U.S. and Canadian currency, did it with a high-tech Canon colour laser copier.

It was one of the first, if not the first case of the latest in laser copying equipment being used to counterfeit money, said Hunter Howerton, a Secret Service agent in Charleston.

"At one time, counterfeiting was very specialised. It was like

an art," Howerton said. "Printing used to be a very respected tradition..."

"Now, all you have to be able to do is press a button."

McCoy's \$20-, \$50- and \$100-bills looked fine on first inspection, but experts can easily distinguish a photocopied bill.

Tiny stars on the treasury seal came out as circles, and the backgrounds behind portraits of U.S. presidents were washed out instead of salt-and-peppered, said Secret Service agent Art Dalton. The paper was different, too, missing the red and blue fibres woven into real bills.

Under a microscope, the difference is obvious to an expert. Letters printed with real plates are raised from the paper's surface and sharp-edged, while photocopied letters are flat and

fuzzy at the edges.

"They're good, but they're not that good," said Dalton, who heads the Charleston Secret Service office.

Canon introduced its first colour copier in the 1970s and advanced it with the use of lasers in 1987. The copiers are sold mostly to print shops and advertising agencies whose customers demand colour copies of everything from photos and art work to documents.

McCoy got his by talking the owner of a truck parts store into buying him one for \$35,000. In return, McCoy offered to split the profit.

Manufacturers worry that their copiers could be put to illegal use, but there is little they can do but warn customers and suggest that they control access to the most sophisticated

machines, said Hajime Hirai, a spokesman for Canon Incorporated.

"We're doing our best, but it's very difficult," Hirai said.

McCoy, 43, was convicted July 24 of counterfeiting, and could be sentenced to a maximum of 20 years in prison and fined \$500,000.

The counterfeiting scheme was broken up when three accomplices were caught and turned McCoy in.

In a separate case, McCoy was convicted in June of bank robbery and killing a federal witness.

The government already has talked to Canon officials about compiling a list of colour copier owners, Hirai said, but the company says it can't and shouldn't.

"We don't have any legal responsibilities to keep records on our customers. And a lot of times, dealers don't want to disclose their customers' names. Their customers want things kept confidential."

There already is talk of changing the design of U.S. currency.

Canadian, French and British currency are harder to reproduce, either because of colours used or because the paper contains a magnetic strip.

But some people say the crooks will always find a way to get around changes.

"You could make an invisible marking on a bill that can be seen by a copier, but it doesn't matter," Hirai said. "The counterfeiter, they'll just think of another way."

## COLUMN

### Protesters catapult condoms into prison

LONDON (R) — Campaigners catapulted condoms over the wall of a London prison Saturday to promote safe sex amongst inmates. The group called "Act Up" was protesting against the British government's refusal to distribute condoms and hypodermic needles in jails to prevent AIDS.

Outside Pentonville prison, in north London, Maureen Oliver of Act Up said: "The government does not deny that unprotected sex and the sharing of needles takes place in prisons. But for them to refuse to provide condoms and needles is hypocritical and does nothing to help their multi-million pound campaign against AIDS."

"Some 20 protesters fired 50 condoms over the wall before police moved in, saying the jail was private property."

### Poppies thrive near addict's hospital

OSLO (AP) — Police have destroyed a field planted with opium poppies after it was discovered near a hospital that treats drug addicts, newspapers said Saturday. About 1,000 poppies, used in heroin and morphine production, were found Friday after a nurse, not realising what they were, picked some to decorate a room at Oslo's Gaustad hospital.

The newspaper Verdens Gang. Another nurse recognised the flowers for opium poppies and summoned police, the newspaper reported. Chief nurse Anne-Lise Bergeheim said the patients of the hospital's drug rehabilitation treatment programme could not have tended the field "unless they worked at night weaving, miner's lamps."

The field "was like something from a different part of the world," Oslo police commander Harald Norman told the newspaper, referring to Asia's opium poppy region, called the Golden Triangle.

### Bogus police rob jewellers of \$10 m

CANNES (R) — Two bogus policemen held up a top jewellery on the French Riviera and escaped with at least \$10 million worth of gems, police said Thursday. They said the robbers cleaned out the elegant Van Cleef and Arpels boutique in Cannes Wednesday, leaving behind only one necklace valued at one million francs (\$156,000). One of the men entered the shop at midday and presented a purported French police identity card, saying he was investigating a planned robbery on the shop. He was joined by a presumed colleague, who feigned a conversation with his associate and then produced a pistol and an Uzi sub-machinegun, ordering shop owner Jean-Pierre Quemard, his wife and five employees to the floor.

The robbers fled in a Renault 5, leaving a trail of blood. Police said they were investigating a planned robbery on the shop. He was joined by a presumed colleague, who feigned a conversation with his associate and then produced a pistol and an Uzi sub-machinegun, ordering shop owner Jean-Pierre Quemard, his wife and five employees to the floor.

### Fisherman gets hooked by big fish

PERTH, Australia (AP) — A scuba diver was dragged two kilometres out to sea by a large fish when his spear-gun line tangled around his leg, police said Monday. Police said the man disappeared for about an hour before making his way ashore Sunday after diving at Maggie Beach, 180 kilometres south of Carnarvon in the state of Western Australia. The fisherman was dragged by a two-metre long mackerel before the line snapped and he sawn to safety, a Carnarvon police constable told the AP.

"The guy just went skin diving and speared the mackerel which took him out to sea," the police official said. The rope apparently caught on a reef and snapped and he surfaced.

### Global weather

(major world cities)

|              | MIN. | MAX. |
|--------------|------|------|
| AMSTERDAM    | 14   | 17   |
| ATHENS       | 21   | 30   |
| BAGDAHD      | 21   | 31   |
| BANGKOK      | 28   | 35   |
| Buenos Aires | 19   | 28   |
| Cairo        | 14   | 21   |
| CHICAGO      | 24   | 28   |
| COPENHAGEN   | 19   | 22   |
| FRANKFURT    | 20   | 24   |
| GENOVA       | 13   | 20   |
| HONG KONG    | 22   | 26   |
| ISTANBUL     | 16   | 21   |
| LONDON       | 16   | 21   |
| LOS ANGELES  | 16   | 24   |
| MADRID       | 23   | 34   |
| MEXICO       | 25   | 32   |
| MONTREAL     | 15   | 23   |
| MOSCOW       | 15   | 23   |
| NEW YORK     | 20   | 24   |
| PARIS        | 12   | 19   |
| ROME         | 17   | 23   |
| SEOUL        | 19   | 26   |
| SYDNEY       | 24   | 28   |
| TOKYO        | 14   | 20   |
| VIENNA       | 14   | 20   |

